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PROCEEDINGS
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HUGUENOT SOCIETY
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PENNSYLVANIA



VOLUME XXI

1950

THE NORRISTOWN HERALD, INC.
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Norristown, Pa.

SIX
Anonymous



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THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

OBJECTS

To perpetuate the memory and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots, and to promote social fellowship among their descendants.

To commemorate publicly at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

To discover, collect, and preserve the still existing documents, relics, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots, of America in general and of those of Pennsylvania in particular.

To gather and maintain a library composed of books, monographs, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to the Huguenots and a museum for the preserving of relics and mementos illustrative of Huguenot life, manners, and customs.

To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history generally, and collateral subjects.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Society shall be as follows:

Descendants of the Huguenot families which emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Representatives of French families, whose profession of the Protestant faith antedates the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

The initial fee is \$7.00, which includes the first year's dues which are \$2.00 per annum. Life membership, \$30.00.

Junior members of the Society shall be children or grandchildren of active members of the Society under the age of eighteen years. No dues are charged for the junior member until he reaches his eighteenth year, when, upon approval by the Executive Committee, he becomes a regular member of the Society subject to the payment of the regular dues. Life membership for juniors, \$30.00.

INSIGNIA

The insignia of the Society, the Huguenot Cross, is not only beautiful and symbolic, but possesses the added charm afforded by the romance of history and tradition. It eloquently recalls a period of valor, constancy, faithfulness, and loyalty to truth. It is becoming more and more a sign among the descendants of the Huguenots throughout the whole world. It is worn today with consciousness of pride and honor in many lands.

During the first World War, the Protestant Deaconesses of France adopted its use for their order, and many a French soldier fastened one of these little silver crosses to his cap, as he left for the front. They desired in this way to testify to their Protestant origin and their Christian faith, believing that if their valiant grandparents loved to carry them formerly to their secret assemblies for worship in the desert, where they placed themselves in danger of their lives, this venerable relic ought also to fortify them in the line of battle and in the face of death, and hoping if wounded to be in this way recognized by a Protestant nurse or chaplain.

It is frequently given today in the Huguenot families in France, by the godmother, when she presents the new babe, smiling in its face, for baptism; to the youth as a remembrance of their confirmation, the first Holy Communion, at anniversaries of birth, marriage, Christmas, or on New Year's Day.

It is impossible to state precisely the period in which our Huguenot ancestors adopted the usage of what they called Sainted Spirit. It certainly existed before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). It was worn as an emblem of their faith. The eight corners of the four arms of the Cross of Malta were regarded as signifying the *Eight Beatitudes*, the fleur-de-lis, *Mother Country of France*, and the suspended dove, the Church *under the Cross*.



This particular design (the Languedoc Cross) was discovered by Rev. Andrew Mailhet in the province of Languedoc and dates from the Eighteenth Century. The ribbon is white edged with stripes of French blue, and yellow (the golden fleur-de-lis) and is symbolic of the ideals and traditions of the Huguenots. The cross is made in gold and generally worn by ladies as a lavalliere. It is emblematic of the Huguenot faith. It is a thing of beauty, a joy forever.

PUBLICATIONS
(Leading Features)

VOLUME I. Published in 1919, 46 pages. Price \$1.00.

Minutes of the organization of the Society, January 9, 1918. Minutes of the first meeting of the Society, Reading, April 13, 1918; Address by the President, Rev. John Baer Stoudt; Address by Rev. John F. Moyer; Address by Rev. Henry Anet, delegate of the Franco-Belgian Committee to the Protestant Churches in America; A paper: "Huguenot Migrations," by Rev. James I. Good, D.D.; Letter from General John J. Pershing.

VOLUMES II and III. Published in 1921, 110 pages. Price \$1.00. "The

Pioneers of the Huguenot Element in America," Louis P. deBoer, Denver, Colo.; "The First Huguenot Settlers in the Lehigh Valley," Charles R. Roberts, Allentown, Pa.; Address by Rev. Isaac Stahr, Oley, Pa.; Commemorative Poem, John H. Chatham; Address by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, Litt. D.; "The Huguenot Cross," by Rev. John Baer Stoudt; "The Huguenots," by Col. Henry A. duPont; "A Tour of Huguenot Countries," by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker.

VOLUME IV. Published in 1922, 80 pages. Price \$1.00.

Address, Press notices, etc., on the occasion of the Reception given to General Robert Georges Nivelle and Rev. Andre Monod, the delegates of the French Republic to the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebrations; "Pilgrims, Huguenots and Walloons," Rev. William Elliott Griffith, D.D.

VOLUME V. 87 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Leading articles: "Admiral de Coligny," by Col. William Gaspard Coligny, New Orleans; "The Conde Family and the Belgian Huguenots," by Charles Newton Candee, Toronto, Canada; "Jesse de Forest," by Robert W. de Forest, New York; "The Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary; Reminiscence of Queen Wilhelmina," by the Right Reverend James H. Darlington, D.D., Harrisburg.

VOLUME VI. 43 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Address, Baron de Cartier; Proclamation by Hon. Alfred E. Smith; Sermon preached at the Dedication of the National Huguenot Memorial Church, Cobb; Letter to Theodore Roosevelt; List of Members.

VOLUME VII. 78 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Book Reviews; Press notices; The Jean Bertolet Bi-Centenary Huguenot Day at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition; Address, Admiral William Sims; General Daniel Roberdeau; Bryn Mawr Assembly; The John Calvin Museum.

VOLUME VIII. 79 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

French Alliance Celebration, Valley Forge, May 5, 1928; The French Alliance, by Gen. Charles P. Summerall; Valley Forge, by Rev. Joseph Fort Newton; the Feu de Joye, by Rev. Dr. John Baer Stoudt.

VOLUME IX. 80 pages. Price \$1.00.

Charter; The Strassburger Award; Debt of France to Protestantism, Rev. Florian Vurpillot; General Wendel Cushing Neville; The Autumn

Assembly, Bethlehem; The Tercentary Year; The Huguenot Walloon Card Index, Louis P. DeBoer; The French Racial Strain in Colonial Pennsylvania, Prof. Wayland Fuller Dunaway, Ph.D.

VOLUME X. 52 pages. Charter; List of Members. Price \$1.00.

VOLUME XI. 62 pages. Price \$1.00.

The George Washington Bicentenary, Colonel U. S. Grant, 3rd; Huguenot and Puritan Influence on the Development of America, Dr. Boyd Edwards; The Huguenot Settlement in South Africa, Hon. Eric Hendrick Louw; The Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, Maud B. Morris.

VOLUME XII. The George Washington Bicentenary Number. 140 pp. Illustrated. It is devoted entirely to Nicolas Martiau, the earliest American ancestor of George Washington. This issue has been regarded as presenting the most important and significant new Washington data of the Bicentennial. Few copies remain; \$2.50.

VOLUME XIII. Lafayette Centenary Number. Contains accounts of the 1932, 1933, 1934 meetings. 38 pages. Price \$1.00.

VOLUME XIV. Price \$1.00.

Huguenot Ancestry of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, King George VI, Queen Wilhelmina; 250th Anniversary of Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

VOLUME XV. 32 pages. Price \$1.00.

Account of the Twentieth Annual Meeting. First Reformed Church, Reading, May 8, 1937; Address of Welcome by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Wetzel; President's Address by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Franklin Romig; Address by Hon. George S. Messersmith; The Twenty-first Annual Meeting, First Reformed Church, Easton, May 21, 1938; The Swedish Tercentenary; Peter Minuit, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar F. Romig; The Huguenots Through Nazi Eyes, by Rev. John Joseph Stoudt; The Dedication of the Statue of General Lafayette on the Campus of Lafayette College.

VOLUME XVI. 61 pages. Price \$1.00.

Program of Twenty-second Annual Meeting held at Stroudsburg, May 13th, 1939. Program of Twenty-third Annual Meeting held in Moravian Church, Lititz, May 11th, 1940. Program of Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting held in Grand Ball Room, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, May 10th, 1941. Program of Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting held in Christ Episcopal Church, Reading, May 2nd, 1942. List of admissions to membership in the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, 1443 in number.

VOLUME XVII. 34 pages. Price \$1.00.

John Baer Stoudt Memorial.—Silver Anniversary Meeting held in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Reading, Pa., June 12, 1943. President LeVan's Anniversary Address; Address, Chaplain John J. Stoudt, "This is My Body." Proceedings Twenty-seventh Meeting, Second Reformed

Church, Reading, Pa., May 6th, 1944. Annual Address, Dr. Wm. Barrow Pugh. Memorial Service, with Address for Rev. John Baer Stoudt, D.D. Address, Rev. John A. E. Maynard, Ph.D.

VOLUME XVIII. Published 1946, 72 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 28th and 29th annual meetings. Address, "1945 Looks at the Huguenots," by Dr. M. M. Odgers, President of Girard College; Resolutions in memory of Edith White Birch and W. A. Herbert Reider; address, "The Christian Individual and the Secular State," by Dale H. Moore, Th.D., President of Cedar Crest College; address, "Neiderbronn Over Alsace, France," by Rev. Paul G. Kuntz; memorial address, John Joseph Stoudt, Ph.D.

VOLUME XIX. Published 1947, 38 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 30th annual meeting. Address, "The Rise and Progress of Religious Liberty," by Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D.; "Who Were the Huguenots and What Did They Do?" List of new members. Junior Membership program. Presidents and terms of office. Huguenot Cross Awards.

VOLUME XX. Published 1948, 44 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 31st annual meeting. Address, "What Is Freedom," by H. M. J. Klein, Ph.D., LL.D. Address, Major General Daniel B. Strickler, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania; "Tribute to L. Gertrude Fryburg."

As there are a number of surplus volumes except VI and VII, these are for sale at the rate of any three for one dollar. Please send orders to the Huguenot Society of Penna., Times Herald Building, Norristown.

HUGUENOT HALF DOLLARS. In 1924, the year of the Huguenot Walloon Tercentenary, there was issued the Huguenot Memorial Half Dollar, which has been pronounced the best memorial coin struck by the United States. Before the unsold coins were remelted the Society obtained a limited number, which are sold at One Dollar and Fifty Cents plus Twenty Cents for registration and postage. Orders from the Executive Office, Norristown.

ENDOWMENT FUND

At the November term of the Berks County Court, in 1929, the petition of the Society to be incorporated, was granted.

As a non-profit Corporation, the Society now possesses many valued books, pamphlets and papers, together with a permanent endowment fund of \$2,500.00. In order that the work of the Society may be placed upon a more permanent basis, members and friends are asked to make specific or general bequests, using the following form:

I give and bequeath to the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania the sum of _____ dollars to be used in the Endowment Fund or to be applied to any specific cause or objective, as designated.

Our office address is Times Herald Building, Norristown, Pa.

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Held in

The Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion
Chestnut Street, Above Twenty-first
Philadelphia 3, Pa.

Saturday, May 7th, 1949

PROGRAM

11 A.M. (D.S.T.)

Miss LAURA M. ARNOLD, *Organist*

PRELUDE—"Behold, a Rose is Blooming" - }
"Blessed Are Ye Faithful Souls" - } - - - *Brahms*

PROCESSIONAL

INVOCATION - - - - Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S. T. D.

HYMN—"Faith of our Fathers"

ENTRANCE COLOR GUARD

The Pennsylvania Society of
the Sons of the Revolution

SCRIPTURE - - - - - Dr. Schaeffer

PRAYER - - - - - John Nathan LeVan, D.D.

SOLO—"The Lord Is My Shepherd" - - - - Liddle
Roy Wilde, Baritone

ADDRESS OF WELCOME - - - - Robert D. Hershey, S. T. D.
Pastor, Church of the Holy Communion

RESPONSE - - - - Craig Wright Muckle, M.D.
President, Huguenot Society

ANNUAL ADDRESS - - - - Hon. Frank R. Bonnet
"THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND"

HYMN—"My Country, 'Tis of Thee"

AWARDING OF HUGUENOT CROSS

BUSINESS

1. REPORT OF OFFICERS

(a) President

(b) Secretary

(c) Treasurer

2. ELECTION OF NEW MEMBERS

3. ELECTION OF OFFICERS

THE DOXOLOGY

THE BENEDICTION - - - - John Nathan LeVan, D.D.

POSTLUDE—"Toccata in C-Major" - - - - Bach

LUNCHEON

SOCIAL HALL — Parish House

ONE O'CLOCK

ADDRESS - - - - Hon. Edward LeRoy van Roden
President Judge, Orphans' Court Delaware County, Pennsylvania
"THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN GERMANY"

OPEN FORUM AND DISCUSSION

ADJOURNMENT

ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Rev. Robert D. Hershey, S. T. D.

Pastor, Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion

Mr. President, Members and Guests of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania.

As the representative of the church in which you are meeting, as a Christian pastor, and as one who honors brave souls under whatever banner they carry or name they bear, I bid you a hearty, generous and sincere welcome. That really is my most meaningful word to you this morning.

Of course, I notice by the program that this is to be an "address" of welcome, and that provides me with further opportunities, at least in the realm of expansiveness.

It would be within my legal rights, I think, to engage at this point in a critical review of almost any minor event in the history of the Huguenots, to impress upon you my familiarity with the subject. But honestly, I am not scholar enough to do that.

Futhermore, I could with propriety take this opportunity to confess that one of my helpful friends, knowing of my predicament this morning, sent me a post card the other day informing me that the battle hymn of the Huguenots is Psalm 46. But, honestly, I am not singer enough or preacher enough to vocalize that Psalm acceptably.

Then too, I could take advantage of my primary place on this program to relate some of the history of the church which is this day host to you. I could glorify it and boast about it and commend it. But actually, I know that wouldn't interest you today.

And, finally, I might yield to that automatic temptation to identify myself with your storied fraternity. Yet all the earnestness, zeal, deftness, and coldness of logic applied to this task would prove quite unconvincing.

The nearest I can get in trying to relate myself to your tradition is that you imported your name from Switzerland and that's where a man named Hershey got his formula for a famous chocolate.

All of these privileges which rightfully are mine in making an address of welcome, I hereby reject and deny—whatever ill befalls me—to say very simply my word of greeting and welcome.

There is but one suggestion I make additionally. As you listen to the glowing speeches and tributes to your forbears, be prepared to see in your mind's eye other leaves from the great book of testimony man has written in behalf of his faith. You are a significant part, but only a part, of the story God has unfolded in innumerable chapters of mankind's progress.

ANNUAL ADDRESS

Hon. Frank R. Bonnet

"THE FRENCH UNDERGROUND"

It is a great pleasure indeed, as well as a great honor for me, to be able to speak before such a distinguished audience.

I feel quite at home among you, seeing you bearing the Huguenot Cross, and knowing that we all have the same common heritage of brave Huguenot ancestors, who distinguished themselves in France in the past, as you, their descendants, have distinguished yourselves in America.

Before speaking of the French Underground—and especially about the French "Maquis" of Ardeche, I should like to say a few words about the religious wars in France.

These took place during three distinct periods:

First: During the sixteenth century,—they ended with the victory of the Huguenots who conquered the whole of France, except Paris, for Henry of Navarre who became catholic to save Paris from starvation of a siege, but remembered his old companions of arms and gave them as a guaranty of freedom of worship the Edict of Nantes. This Edict gave them also some security as they could keep garrison in certain towns such as: La Rochelle, Montpellier, Montauban, Nimes, Privas, as well as many others.

Second: Around 1628, during the Reign of Louis the Thirteenth, the king and his Minister Richelieu, decided to deprive the Huguenots of their strongholds and succeeded, as Richelieu used diplomacy, and the Huguenots believed in the King's promises to leave them complete freedom though they were to be left without any means of defense.

During this period, the King and Richelieu tried in vain to capture Montauban, a Protestant place of security, and after a long siege had to withdraw with heavy loss of men.

The Huguenot leader: the Prince of Conde, of a French royal family, refused to be bought or bribed by the King who called his attention to the fact that the honor of the Huguenots was saved after such a magnificent defense, and that they could give up the fight.

At the siege of La Rochelle the Huguenots fought for years and they only gave up after nine-tenths of them died of hunger, and a handful of them were not enough to man the guns.

Following this second period of religious wars in France, a treaty was signed at Ales, and the Huguenots kept freedom of worship given to them by the Edict of Nantes, but had to trust the King for their protection.

This brings us to the *Third* period. In 1685 the King of France, Louis the Fourteenth, abolished the Edict of Nantes and broke all the promises made to the Huguenots.

Over half a million of them—including 15,000 soldiers and 1,000 officers; 5,000 sailors and naval officers—flew to friendly countries and with their industries helped to forward the civilization and created new industries in the nations that accepted them, while those who could not escape suffered such terrible persecutions that in 1702 under the leadership of Cavalier and Rolland—Cevenolismountainers—the Huguenots for several years fought the King's armies and held them in check until Marechal de Villars unable to conquer them, quieted them with false promises.

It is really only at the time of the French Revolution, in 1789, that France, inspired by the spirit of the American Declaration of Rights, admired by Lafavette, and the young French officers who came to fight at the side of Washington, gave complete freedom of worship.

You may be interested to know, as you have Huguenot blood in your veins, that the Huguenots were often among the elite of the French Nation, at the time when France was the most civilized country in the World.

All the roval family was Huguenot: the entire Bourbon family, as well as their cousins, the Princes of Conde who remain our military leaders; and the Duc of Enghien.

One third of the French nobility was Huguenot, with men such as: the Duc of Sully, the Admiral Gaspar de Coligny (ancestor of the Queen of Holland), the brave Delanou commanding the Infantry of Henry the IV, de la Tremouille, Agripa d'Aubigne, the Marechal de Lediguieres.

The great admiral of France: Duquesne, who defeated Ruyter and the Turkish fleet was a Huguenot. When he died, the King refused for a long time his body to his exiled sons who were finally allowed to bury him in Geneva.

Louis the Fourteenth's best Marschal of France: Turenne, was also a Huguenot, and a descendant of the famous Duc de Bouillon family, whose ancestor, Godfrey Duc de Bouillon, was King of Jerusalem at the time of the First Crusade in 1096

Among the bourgeoisie it was the most educated people who adopted the Reformation, people who were leaders in Arts, Sciences and Industries.

The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes which forced many of them to emigrate, made the fortunes of Switzerland, Germany, England and Holland, and at the same time brought the industrial downfall of France, where the public debt became so tremendous that under the burden of taxation, the French people rebelled and started the French Revolution.

It is interesting to notice when coming to the present period that it is a Huguenot: Admiral Janjard—son of the former pastor of Brest—who commanded the French Fleet which came close to shore in Normandy where the Canadian Troops landed on June 6, 1944. Admiral Janjard is now the European Interallied Navy Forces commander. Also of French Huguenot descent is Marshall Montgomery of England who commanded in chief the European Interallied Army Forces at Fontainebleau, France.

Fortunately, there remain in France, nearly one million descendants of Huguenots.

In my own family we count several pastors or missionaries.

As you know, most of the actual French protestants belong to the Calvinist Reformed Church—"Eglise Reformee"—, similar to the Presbyterian Church in America; but we have also some Lutheran, Baptist, Methodist, Seventh Day Adventist, Salvation Army and Pentecostal churches.

Like in America—and let us hope for a long time—everybody can enjoy complete religious freedom in France actually!

Catholics and Protestants get along very well together, and many examples of mutual understanding and goodwill can be shown.

In the little village of St. Sauveur de Mantagut (Ardeche) the local catholic priest, and the pastor—who is my own brother—are good friends and are visiting each other frequently. Many similar cases can be cited.

Both have been prisoners of War in Germany; and once at the town-hall they had a common meeting, where my brother operated the magic-lamp whilst the catholic priest made the lecture.

A well known weekly newspaper: "Temoignage Chretien" ("Christian Witness") has been published, under the Nazi Occupation, conjointly by protestant and catholic underground men.

It is common to say in France: "honest as a Huguenot"; and it can now be said after the great part played by the young Huguenots in the Underground Movement, during the Nazi occupation of France during the last War: "patriotic as a Huguenot".

Our activities in the Underground, (the "Resistance") were numerous during the World War II:

a. Gathering military information on the enemy's fortified positions, on their troop's movements through France, on the new weapons possibly made, on the newly built air-field, etc.;

b. Receptioning, hiding and helping allied paratroopers coming generally from England;

3. Hiding and helping in different circumstances our underground friends, army men, or civilian—often in difficulties after some perilous mission; (we had also to take care of many Jews, persecuted as you know,—my mother kept during nearly all the war a Jewish woman: Golda Sharak, now in Bruxelles, whose husband died in a Concentration Camp);

d. Nursing the wounded Allied and French, which was quite difficult in that time. A friend, the Count of St. Victor, army and underground major, and living as a gentleman farmer in his castle near Lyon, had organized a little hospital in a shed where his wife and daughter took care of the wounded shot-down American and English aviators;

e. Attack of isolated convoy ("coup de main");

f. Destruction of strategic bridges, trains, gasoline depots, phone wires, arms and ammunition depots, etc.

The underground movement in the Ardeche Department started with the "Maquis".

The "Maquisards of Ardeche", so called because they took refuge in the wildest parts of the mountains, were groups of young men discharged from the army generally to avoid being sent to Germany as "free workers" "travailleurs libres".

They soon got militarily organized, in several camps, with weapons parachuted by the Allies with which they were in connection by radio.

Long time after, were formed underground organizations, composed of civilians mostly, and some military men:

—the F.F.I. (Forces Francaises de l'Interieur) follower of the General De Gaulle who placed them under the command of General Koenig;

—and the F.T.P. (Franes Tireurs et Partisans) acquainted with the communist party.

The Department of Ardeche in France, lies along the west side of the Rhone river—midway between Lyon and the River mouth.

From the banks, the land rises into the Vivarais mountains. The slopes are covered with vineyards, and cut by short, swift rivers. There are quarries and mines.

In an area of a little more than 2,000 square miles, live nearly 200,000 people in peace time.

The best chestnuts of France are grown in this Department, and the majority of the people are farmers.

Privas the capital "prefecture", has less than 4,000 inhabitants, and the largest city, Annonay, about 20,000.

In several parts of Ardeche, half of the population is Huguenot, who have many of the old Huguenot customs. Like in the time of the persecution, when lived Olivier de Serres, Henry the Fourth Ministry of Agriculture, and Marie-Durand the heroine of the Constance Tower, both Ardeche Huguenots, the farmers still bury their dead in their private cemetery in their garden.

On the East side of the Rhone behind Valence, the Alps mountains rise to a height of 4,000 to 5,000 feet around an upland, the "Plateau de Vereors" where a Maquis, composed mostly of the 27th Company de Chasseurs Alpins (Alpin's hunters), who fought to the last man and were practically exterminated when surrounded by thousands of Nazi soldiers.

The Maquis of Vereors was the first of France, the one of Ardeche came second.

Invasion Day! What an excitement, on June 6, 1944, at the announcement of the Allies landing in Normandy!

Just imagine the feeling to join likely fellows, trained months after months, and wear in the open military uniforms! The feeling not to have to hide any more, and be able to attack in front with plenty of parachuted weapons—even some mountain guns of 25 mm caliber—among which machine-guns, guns, bazookas, plastic, etc. Imagine the joy to be able to participate at the liberation, so longtime awaited, of your own country.

In all Ardeche, in this early day of June, 1944, there was a magnificent outburst of patriotism, a great uprising of young men who abandoned their work to join us in the Maquis.

Numerous old men came too, many with white hair, whom we had to turn down.

First, we had to organize a safety service, placing men on watch almost everywhere, set up kitchens, house everyone and camouflage the vehicles.

Then followed a check-up visit to the suspects, and the creation of independent companies each of about 70 men who were provided with arms and equipment.

One of those Maquis Companies composed of a majority of Huguenots descent, many of them having been discharged from the "Chasseurs Alpains" and the Navy, who were ready to fight like their ancestors the "Camisards"—were called the fighting mountaineer Huguenots—in the same soil of Ardeche.

On June 11, 1944 we had our first brush with the Nazis, when our Company surprised five auto-machine guns, but only one, because of a turn on top of a slope, was able to get into action.

We had our forces killed and wounded; but if they were able to turn about and get away they left a trail of blood along the road.

At the first Court Martial of the Maquis, we tried a "Collaborator" woman who denounced us, some voted against her execution which did not prevent her meeting her account a little later.

Most of the traitors we arrested, who by stupidity or cupid-ity worked and put their hope with the Nazis—some of them, only because they were anti-communist, or could not believe Marshall Petain and Laval were wrong—could not realize that their time to enjoy life was to be very short!

There was a young girl, of 16 years of age, who had worked as a stenographer with the Gestapo in Privas. Before she got a death sentence, she was ordered to have her hair cut short; but what a face she made at the barber!

She was shot some time later, between, and at the same time that two other men—one of them father of three children and chief of the local "Milice"—all died very courageously even crying "vive la France".

Those sad war episodes leave their marks, the more so because some acts were committed with a spirit of revenge and not enough proof of guilt.

In the month of July, the Nazis determined to keep the road along the Rhone River open for troop movements, so they bombed from the air every suspicious place, leveling and burning towns and villages, and sent columns (including Russian prisoners of war—Mongols or rather Tartars) against us, who at the same time were pillaging and took civilian hostages which they often killed.

We had several skirmishes during that period.

At Baix, a small town in the Rhone Valley, 10 civilians, taken as hostages by the Nazi, were immediately shot without any reason. We met near this town the next day, the oldest daughter of a family of seven children crying for her father's death who was among the hostages.

At Le Chambon de Bavas, near St. Sauveur de Mantagut, a 70 year old University Professor who took refuge in a farm, had his veins cut at both wrists and died slowly.

It is a shame to recall that on both sides as reprisal, war prisoners were shot, sometime after using Gestapo methods of torturing men to make them talk.

Some good German prisoners were shot unfortunately with some criminals because our own prisoners were tortured and shot. Their corpses were exposed along the sides of the main roads as examples.

On August 12, we liberated the historic city of Privas, after three days of fighting, but without great difficulties.

Later we shot down by luck a German airplane, and had a small skirmish.

But on August 24, we had our hardest day! On the main road along the Rhone River, near Baix, we stopped the advance guard of a Nazi Column numbering about 3,200. Our Company took positions on a rocky hillside, and received the fire of a full battery. The Nazis tried several encircling movements through a vineyard and along a railroad, but were repulsed. Then a German armored Train with heavy guns began to bomb us, sending at last incendiary shells which put the fire on our backs.

The south wind carried the fire away, but for a few hours we had the choice of being burned alive, or in case of moving having little chance to escape being too near from the enemy who were better armed than we.

By saving the ammunition the Maquis could stand until the evening, and had the good fortune to have the American aviators who came to their rescue.

For twenty minutes there was a crazy saraband in which the Nazi Column and the armored train caught it severely.

We had the chance to make the rest of the Column prisoners two days later.

At last on the memorable first day of September, we saw the first American tanks, and afterwards some armored French army coming from North Africa, amid general enthusiasm!

ADDRESS

Hon. Edward LeRoy van Roden

President Judge, Orphans' Court, Delaware County, Pennsylvania

Before World War II, the different countries in Europe having different traditions and histories, as well as different monetary systems, different languages, different ideas upon the subject of government and politics, had accomplished a natural economy with each other, by virtue of the necessity of the peoples of these several countries to live with each other. For example, Germany would send certain manufactured goods to Denmark, Denmark would ship butter and agricultural products to England, England her manufactured clothing and other manufactured merchandise to countries on the continent; and there was a general exchange and interchange between the countries which resulted in the different economies of these countries establishing more or less definite values of their respective currency, and their different economies meshed in a manner similar to the way in which the cogs of gears or bearings mesh with each other to make one machine operate satisfactorily. The war put these machines out of gear because commerce not only between belligerents but between the allied countries themselves practically ceased to exist.

The effect of American aid has been to a great extent to hamper the return to such a natural economy in that America sells machinery to Denmark and sells pork to Germany and other manufactured goods to England and other countries. We sent our dollars to these countries in Europe with which they purchased from America the things they need instead of developing commerce among the several nations in Europe. Considerable of our money aid goes to a great number of officials who hold administrative positions in the governments of other countries in Europe and it has been their custom to take their "cut" first and then the money filters down to the people who really need it. America apparently does not understand fully the European custom of government.

Competition between the countries has been eliminated by increasing the retail price of manufactured goods in Germany and other countries in which these articles can be manufactured more cheaply than in other countries and the difference is made up in the form of taxes which are paid to the Allied nations in some way, the bookkeeping of which I do not understand.

The work of America with respect to German youth is excellent and they are being taught to be good citizens and retain all of the good and valuable traits of their own country as well as the good and valuable sports, customs and advantages which we know in America.

NEW MEMBERS

The following New Members have been admitted to our Society:

From August 4, 1948 to May 6, 1949, inclusive

- 1618—Miss Martha L. Dovey 701 E. Spring St., Latrobe, Pa.
 1619—John E. McKirdy 433 Maple Lane, Edgeworth, Sewickley, Pa.
 1620—Mrs. Harold C. Edwards 9 Club Court, Stroudsburg, Pa.
 (Kathryn B. Eilenberger)
 1621—Mrs. Sherman L. Richards 440 Main St., Weston, West Virginia
 (Louise Lanioreux)
 1622—Mr. William L. Zeller 119 S. Wyomissing Ave., Shillington, Pa.
 1623—Mrs. James Lowell Oakes 1021 Park Ave., New York and
 (Mary Sue McCulloch) "Four Oakes Farm", Paoli, Pa.
 1624—Jacob Herman Cope Walnut St., Sellersville, Pa. (Life)
 1625—Miss Helen I. Harman 34 N. Baltimore Ave., Mt. Holly Springs,
 Pa. (Life)
 1626—Mrs. J. Franklin Hartzell 34 N. Baltimore Ave., Mt. Holly
 (Janet Harman) Springs, Pa. (Life)
 1627—Mrs. Robert A. Taylor Lincoln Highway, East McKeesport,
 (Alberta Eaton) Pa. (Life)
 1628—Miss Sarah E. McKirdy 433 Maple Lane, Edgeworth
 Sewickley, Pa. (Life)
 1629—John Watts Roberts P. O. Box 1-J, Richmond, Va.
 1630—Miss Emily Wilcox 819 Sunset St., Scranton, Pa.
 1631—Mrs. William Taylor McArthur 5234 West Second St.,
 (Mary D. Smith) Los Angeles, Cal. (Life)
 1632—Mrs. Henry Duque 160 S. Van Ness Ave.,
 (Elizabeth McArthur) Los Angeles, Cal. (Life)
 1633—Duncan Donald McArthur 174 Marion Road, York, Pa. (Life)
 1634—Miss Carvel Jean Hiday 414 Market St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
 1635—Mrs. Edward Greene 32 Main St., (Allegany Road)
 (Mary Van Arsdale) Castile, N. Y.
 1636—Mrs. David A. Scott 6349 Walnut St., East Liberty Station,
 (Margery Virginia Shore) Pittsburgh, Pa. (Life)
 1637—Miss Mary D. Glenn 561 Park Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
 1638—Mrs. George B. Glenn 561 Park Ave., Johnstown, Pa.
 (Mary Alice Groninger)
 1639—William Taylor McArthur 122 South McCadden Place,
 Los Angeles, Cal. (Life)
 1640—Mrs. George Gifford Davidge, Jr. 80 Ramona Lane,
 (Mary Beauchamp McArthur) Santa Barbara, Cal. (Life)
 1641—Mrs. John Van Valzah Foster 600 West Foster Ave.,
 (Anne Espy) State College, Pa.
 1642—Mrs. Marshall Irwin Groff 55 East Princeton Road,
 (Jacqueline Hires) Cynwyd, Pa. (Life)
 1643—Miss Martha Bacon Newkirk Curwen Road, Rosemont, Pa.

- 1644—Mrs. John N. Adam Route 5, West Chester, Pa.
(Anna Louise Clarkson)
- 1645—Mrs. Austin L. Patrick 1408 Gray Wall Lane, Overbrook Hills,
(Marguerite Payson) Overbrook, Philadelphia 31, Pa.
- 1646—Mrs. William E. Gilbert Matlack and Ashbridge St.,
(Emmia Palmer) West Chester, Pa.
- 1647—Mrs. Harold C. Fenno 600 Essex Ave., Narberth, Pa. (Life)
(Florence Ford)
- 1648—Mrs. Lewis Lindenmuth Schock, Jr. Quarters A. 16,
(Thura Hires) U. S. Naval Base, Philadelphia, Pa. (Life)
- 1649—Charles Edgar Hires 2819 Belmont Ave., Ardmore, Pa. (Life)
- 1650—Mrs. Robert Hill Brigham 106 Cypress Ave.,
(Edith Larzelere) Jenkintown Manor, Pa.
- 1651—Mrs. Albert Christian Brand 301 East Durham St.,
(Jane Walton) Philadelphia 19, Pa.
- 1652—Mrs. E. Farnum Lavell 336 South 19th St.,
(Eleanor Pue) Philadelphia 3, Pa.
- 1653—Mrs. Courtlandt Fauquier 1521 Webster St., N. W.
(Eleanor McConnell) Washington 11, D. C.
- 1654—Charles H. Fryburg 916 Lindale Ave., Drexel Hill, Pa.
- 1655—Mrs. Russell Henry Smith 1209 Cobbs St.,
(Lesterle Fryburg) Drexel Hill, Pa.
- 1656—Mrs. Basil P. Simms 20001 Wickfield Ave., Warrensville
(Frances Fryburg) Heights, Cleveland, Ohio
- 1657—Miss Elizabeth Robinett Suppes 90 Valley Pike
Johnstown, Pa. (Life)
- 1658—Mrs. Marion Dibert Suppes Perret 90 Valley Pike,
(Marion Dibert Suppes) Johnstown, Pa. (Life)
- 1659—Mrs. Sara Ann Dibert Suppes Ashman 2030 Pitt Ave.,
(Sara Ann Dibert Suppes) Johnstown, Pa. (Life)
- 1660—Mrs. Robert M. Beak 5420 Webster St.,
(Gladys Brown) Downers Grove, Ill.
- 1661—Clvde Shaver Berkey, D.D.S. Davidsville, Pa.
- 1662—Mrs. Wendell Woods Hall 4355 N. Paulina St.,
(Marion Martin) Chicago, Ill.
- 1663—Thomas Roberts White, Jr., Esq. 831 Rittenhouse St.,
Philadelphia Pa. (Life)
- 1664—Dr. John Augustus Fritchey, II 1800 North Third St.,
Harrisburg, Pa.
- 1665—Beatrice Ross Burritt St. George's Apt's., Mill Creek Road,
Ardmore, Pa.
- 1666—Mrs. Howard Cessna 233 Richard St.,
(Fannie Heckerman) Bedford, Pa.
- 1667—Jacob G. LeVan R. D. #1, Kutztown, Pa.
- 1668—Mrs. Leonard T. Harris 72 West 14th Place,
(Mayme Ellen Fisher) Chicago Heights, Ill.
- 1669—John M. Dovey Davidsville, Pa. (Life)
- 1670—Dr. Richard Kerr White 615 E. Allen Lane,
Philadelphia, Pa. (Life)
- 1671—Harry A. Yutzler, Jr. 6859 Ogontz Ave.,
Philadelphia 38, Pa.

- 1672—Josephine Denny 145 W. High St., Waynesburg, Pa.
 1673—Virginia Miller R. D. #1, Somersset, Pa.
 (Concludes list through May 6, 1949 except Honorary Member)

From September 6, 1949 to December 8, 1949, inclusive

- 1674—Mrs. Ada V. Wright 933 North Ott St., College Heights,
 (Ada V. Roth) Allentown, Pa.
 1675—Joseph Erwin Latture 410 Center Street, Dickson, Tenn.
 1676—Mrs. Charles Alfred Stein, Sr. 245 E. Princess St., York, Pa.
 (Nellie Lenora Badders)
 1677—Isaac D. Gindhart, Jr. "Hemlock Hall", Moorestown, N. J.
 1678—Donald Herbert Paulson 4705 Arcola Avenue,
 North Hollywood, Cal.
 1679—Daniel A. Hill .. 1633 Compton Rd., Cleveland Heights 18, Ohio
 1680—Mrs. Howard H. Schusler 297 LeRoi Rd.,
 (Helen Adams) Pittsburgh 8, Pa.
 1681—Nancy Howe Schusler 297 LeRoi Rd., Pittsburgh 8, Pa.
 1682—Mrs. Charles Neil Gould R. D. #1, Everett, Pa.
 (Emily Whetstone)
 1683—Miss Nellie Wallace Reeser .. 381 East Market Street, York, Pa.
 1684—Mrs. Herbert Eugene Torrance 4245 West Washington Blvd.,
 (Sara Pond Allee) Chicago 24, Ill.
 1685—Mrs. R. H. Van Orden 102 Congress St.,
 (Edna McFadden) Bradford, Pa.
 1686—Mrs. John A. Fritchey, II 1800 North Third St.,
 (Dorothea Warren) Harrisburg, Pa.
 1687—Mrs. Charles B. Shaler 701 East End Ave.,
 (Elizabeth Aten) Pittsburgh 21, Pa.
 1688—Mrs. William Francis Conlon 1938 Adams St.,
 (Sara Francis Smith) Chicago, Ill.

DEATHS REPORTED

1949

Mrs. Wilbur Brundage	Douglaston, N. Y.
Miss Lillian Childs	Norristown
Miss Elmira R. Christian	Philadelphia
Mrs. S. B. Costenbader	(Life Member), Slatington
Austin Craig	Minneapolis
Mrs. David E. Dallam	(Life Member), Philadelphia
Mr. E. P. DeTurk	(Life Member), Kutztown
Mrs. Minnie M. Donecker	Lanark, Pa.
Mrs. Jolin L. Fryburg	Drexel Hill, Registrar
Honorable Fred B. Gernerd	Allentown
Mrs. Minnie H. Gillespie	(Life Member), Pittsburgh
Mrs. Irene Green	Philadelphia
Mrs. Frederick B. Hamilton	Scranton
Mrs. Franklin G. Holbrook	Minneapolis
Raymond A. Kline	(Life Member), Atlanta, Ga.
(Former Member of Executive Committee)	
Mrs. O. W. Kulling	Meadowbrook, Pa.
Mrs. Alexander Mitchell	Fernandina, Fla.
Mrs. James Morrison	Lynchburg, Va.
Mrs. Henry S. Pratt	Orlando, Fla.
D. George Reinhard	Shawano, Wisconsin
Mrs. Charles E. Skeen	Pottsville
Mrs. Howard Boyd	Norristown
Mrs. C. M. Steinmetz	Reading
Mrs. Walter C. Swartz	Allentown
Miss Minnie C. Weaver	Ridgewood, N. J.
Mrs. M. Robert Weidner	Dolton, Illinois
Mrs. James B. Windham	Dolores, Mexico

REPORT OF THE JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

by W. Blake Metheny, Esq., Chairman

Junior memberships in the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania for children and grandchildren of active members of the Society were authorized at the 1947 annual meeting. No dues are charged for junior members under the age of eighteen years. When the junior member reaches his eighteenth year he, upon approval by the Executive Committee, becomes a regular member of the Society, subject to the payment of the regular dues.

Junior members also may be enrolled as life members of the Society upon payment of the life membership fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00). This plan has the added advantage of relieving the younger member of the payment of regular dues which would otherwise be required when he or she reaches the age of eighteen, and, thereby, tends to insure the stability of our membership.

Members may submit the names of their children or grandchildren for junior membership, or life membership, by filling out and mailing to the committee chairman, 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa., the Junior Membership application form. They will then receive the regular lineage blank for completion, and the junior members will receive an appropriate certificate of membership. (The forms will be provided upon request to the Norristown office.)

During the year 1949 twenty-seven new junior members were added to the roll, bringing the total number of junior members to fifty-five. Life memberships have been taken out for seven of this number.

JUNIOR MEMBERS ADDED DURING 1949

29. Susan Adams Hires
30. Charles Edgar Hires, Jr.
31. John Bacon Hires
32. Jacqueline Hires Groff
33. John Alexander Diehl
34. Henry Craig Robbins
35. Sarah Franklin Robbins
36. Thomas Nelson Robbins
37. Sara Virginia Swope°
38. Carol Ann Swope°
39. Ruth Stetson Kirshner°
40. Robert Stoolman Julian
41. David Hopkins Julian
42. Lucy Craig Snyder
43. Horace Roy Perret, Jr.
44. Marion Dibert Suppes Perret
45. George Osborne Ashman
46. Sara Anne Dibert Ashman
47. Thomas Wilbur Ashman
48. Richard Bell Smith°
49. Janeen Clare Smith°
50. Sandra Lynn Glock
51. Lydia Jeanne Etienne
52. Sarah Shrewder°
53. Susie Annette Shrewder
54. Nancy Jo Griffiths
55. Gretchen Ann Griffiths

°Life Member.

HUGUENOT CROSS AWARDS

By Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer, presenting Dr. Craig Wright Muckle.

Mr. Chairman:

I have the honor to present to you Craig Wright Muckle, who received his A.B. degree from Princeton University in 1928, with *Magna cum Laude* in Biology, and the degree of M.D. from the University of Penna. in 1932. Since then he has distinguished himself in the field of Obstetrics and Gynecology with special attention to the prevention and cure of cancer. Since 1932, he has served his country in the military forces as a Reservist, and in active duty since September, 1940. On January 20, 1942, he was assigned to overseas service, and for 34 months labored in New Caledonia and New Guinea, in Chief Reconditioning Service in charge of rehabilitating amputees.

For a term of three years he served faithfully and efficiently as President of the Huguenot Society of Penna., and he has just been honored by being elected President General of the Federation of Huguenot Societies. It gives me great pleasure to present to you, Dr. Craig Wright Muckle for the award of the Huguenot Cross, which insignia he will carry with great distinction and dignity.

By Miss Emma K. Edler, presenting Mrs. Vincent Godshall:

Mr. President:

I have the honor and pleasure of presenting Mrs. Emily Schall Godshall. Mrs. Godshall has earnestly and efficiently served The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania as a member of its Executive Committee and as its secretary over a long period of time.

Her work for Ellis Island, and her active hospital and war work have kept the Huguenot ideals alive.

Mrs. Godshall has been instrumental in adding many new members to our Society through sincere devotion and inspired leadership in her church, community and patriotic organizations. In recognition of service and loyalty to our Huguenot tradition it seems most fitting and proper to bestow upon Mrs. Godshall the Huguenot Cross of Pennsylvania.

MINUTES OF THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING

The Thirty-second annual meeting of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania was held in the Lutheran Church of the Holy Communion, Chestnut Street, above 21st Street in Philadelphia, Saturday, May 7th at eleven A.M., with Miss Laura M. Arnold, Organist of the Church at the organ.

The program opened with a Processional of Officers and the Color Guard of the Sons of the Revolution carrying the French Regimental Flags that participated in the Revolution.

The invocation was given by our Chaplain, Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer, followed by the Huguenot Hymn, "Faith of our Fathers".

The Color Guard was then presented and a description given of the flags carried.

The Scripture reading by Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer, and The Prayer was offered by Dr. J. Nathan LeVan. Solo by Roy Wilde, Baritone.

The address of Welcome was given by Robert D. Hershey, S.T.D., Pastor of the Church.

This was responded to by our President, Dr. Craig Wright Muckle.

The annual address was given by the Hon. Frank R. Bonnett, on the "French Underground".

The Hymn, "My Country 'tis of Thee", was sung by the Assembly. Afterward Crosses were awarded.

Dr. Schaeffer read the Citation for Dr. Muckle, to which Dr. Muckle responded.

Dr. Muckle read the Citation for the Hon. Frank R. Bonnett.

Miss Emma K. Edler read the Citation for the Secretary, Mrs. Vincent Godshall. This was followed with the Report of Officers.

The Secretary read the names of members who had died during the year, after which a moment of silence was noted. Mrs. John Edgar Hires then read the Memorial for Mrs. L. Gertrude Fryburg, our Registrar, who passed away shortly after our annual meeting in 1948.

Mrs. John Rex, the Treasurer, gave her report, which was filed, and published with the proceedings.

Mrs. Wm. Tompkins, membership chairman, read the names of the new members received during the year.

Mrs. Tompkins then read the nominees for office for the coming year, which were accepted by the assembly and duly elected.

They are as follows:—

President:

Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D.
Philadelphia

Vice Presidents:

Rev. Franklin S. Kuntz
34 N. 16th Street, Allentown
Mrs. Wm. J. MacFarland
P. O. Box 2044, Central City P. O., Philadelphia
William Blake Metheny, Esq.
1518 Lincoln Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia

Chaplain:

Rev. J. Nathan LeVan, D.D.
Merion

Recording Secretary:

Mrs. Vincent Godshall
1012 W. Marshall Street, Norristown

Financial Secretary:

Mr. Frederick S. Fox
Times Herald Bldg., Norristown

Treasurer:

Mrs. John Rex
720 DeKalb Street, Norristown

Registrar:

Mrs. Helen Noble Wurst
Box 21, Lansdowne, Pa.

Historian:

Rev. John Joseph Stoudt, Ph.D.
Talladega, Ala.

Executive Committee:

Mrs. William H. Saven, Wayne; Mrs. John Edgar Hires, Strafford;
Mrs. William S. Tompkins, Wilkes-Barre; Miss Florence Dibert, Johnstown;
Mr. Walter Ludwig, Reading; Miss Emma K. Edler, Philadelphia;
Miss Harriet Holderbaum, Somerset; Dr. Craig Wright Muekle, Haverford;
Mrs. James N. Nelson, Apollo.

After the Benediction my Dr. LeVan, the meeting adjourned for luncheon, in the Social Hall of the Chapel of the Church.

The Guests at the speakers table were introduced and the address was given by the Hon. Edward Leroy van Roden, President Judge of the Orphans' Court of Delaware County.

EMILY SCHALL GODSHALL,

Recording Secretary.

LIST OF OFFICERS OF
THE FEDERATION OF
HUGUENOT SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

1949 - 1951

President General

Lieut. Col. Craig Wright Muckle, M.D., 255 South 17th St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

First Vice President General

Miss Maud Burr Morris, 1920 S. Street, N.W., Washington 9, D. C.

Second Vice President General

Mrs. Frederick C. Pew, 3139 North Mount Curve Ave., Altadena, California.

Chaplain General

Canon George J. Cleaveland, Washington Cathedral, Washington 16, D. C.

Secretary General

Mrs. Fred D. Coulson, South Main Street, Malta, Ohio.

Treasurer General

Mr. Howard W. Satterfield, 1111 Park Avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.

Registrar General

Mrs. George W. Moran, 121 West Green Street, Marshall, Michigan.

Genealogist General

Mr. H. Rutgers R. Coles, 122 East 58th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Historian General

Mr. Hyer Clyde Brake, Buckhannon, West Virginia.

Honorary Presidents General

Mrs. Frank B. Steele, 1227 16th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.

Mr. Harrison Deyo, 111 East 60th St., New York 22, New York

COUNCILLORS GENERAL FROM THE
HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

Rev. Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., *ex officio*, 124 South 50th Street, Philadelphia 39, Pa.

Mrs. Vincent Godshall, 1012 W. Marshall Street, Norristown, Pa.

W. Blake Metheny, Esq., 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

MINUTES OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING OF
THE FEDERATION OF HUGUENOT SOCIETIES
IN AMERICA

April 23, 1949

A meeting of the General Council of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America was held April 23, 1949 at 11:45 a.m., at the Hotel Statler, Washington, D. C., with the President General, Mr. Harrison Devo, presiding. Those present were: Officers. Dr. Diefenbach, Mrs. Sanford, Mrs. Pritchard, Miss Taylor; Mrs. J. C. Thomas, Huguenot Society of America; Mrs. F. C. Pew, California; Mrs. Purvis, Mrs. Waller, Miss Morris, Washington; Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Smith, Michigan; Mr. Satterfield, Mrs. Satterfield, New Jersey; Mrs. Button, Mrs. Diefenbach, Mr. Pearson, Ohio; Mr. Metheny, Miss Worst, Pennsylvania; Mr. Oiler, Mr. Brake, Miss Pitts, Mrs. Riddle, West Virginia; Mrs. Goff, French Church of St. Esprit.

Prayer was offered by Dr. Diefenbach, Chaplain General.

The Secretary General read the minutes of the General Council Meeting of April 24, 1948 which were approved.

The report of the Treasurer General, Mr. Ross, showed a balance of \$585.29.

A letter was read from Dr. Craig Wright Muekle, President of the Pennsylvania Society, regarding the membership of the Federation in the American Coalition. After discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Satterfield, seconded by Mrs. Smith that a committee be appointed to study the question of the Federation's membership in the American Coalition and to report thereon to the 1950 Council Meeting. Carried.

Dr. Diefenbach moved, Mrs. Purvis seconded that the special committee appointed to investigate the operation of the American Coalition send their findings to the several member Societies of the Federation well in advance of the 1950 General Council meeting so that its members may be informed in order to vote intelligently on this important question. Carried.

Dr. Diefenbach asked for the report of the committee voted at the last Council Meeting and approved by the Twelfth Congress to consider plans for the union of the Societies into a national organization. Mr. Devo said he had sounded out sentiment but as he had not been able to get far, he had not appointed a committee. Discussion showed strong interest favoring the organization of a National Society.

Moved by Miss Morris, seconded by Mrs. Button that Mr. Metheny of Pennsylvania be made chairman of a committee to consider plans for the union of the Societies into a national organization and that he have the privilege of appointing his own committee. Carried.

Mr. Metheny requested all member societies to send him copies of their Charters, Constitutions, By-Laws etc., so that the committee might work out an organization so broad that it could take in all Societies, after which full details would be submitted to the Member Societies for their discussion. Address of Mr. Metheny is Mr. W. Blake Metheny, 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

A letter was read from the McAll Association asking for contributions for its settlement work at La Rochelle, France. The President General stated that contributions were a matter for each individual Society to decide upon.

The President General stated that he had not received sufficient responses to issue a Bulletin.

Moved by Dr. Diefenbach, seconded by Mrs. Smith that a second meeting of the Council be held during the year. Mr. Oiler suggested that consideration be given to holding it in the midwest. Carried.

Mrs. Purvis suggested an expense account for the President General.

Meeting adjourned at 1:10 p.m.

Dorothy W. Taylor, Secretary General

MINUTES OF THE THIRTEENTH CONGRESS OF
THE FEDERATION OF HUGUENOT SOCIETIES
IN AMERICA

April 23, 1949

The Thirteenth Congress of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America was held at the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 23, 1949 at 1:30 p.m. A luncheon for members and guests preceded the formal opening. The invocation was given by Dr. Howard B. Diefenbach, Chaplain General, followed by the first and last verses of America.

Mr. Harrison Devo, President General, extended a welcome.

Ronald Gibson, treble soloist, Boys' Choir, Washington Cathedral, accompanied by Richard Dirksen, associate organist and choirmaster of the Cathedral, sang a group of songs.

The inspiring address of the afternoon was given by Canon George J. Cleaveland, Canon Librarian of the Washington Cathedral and a member of the Huguenot Society of Washington. His topic was "Great Moments in Human History". Among the important happenings mentioned by Canon Cleaveland were the Edict of Milan, June 313 A.D., which recognized Christianity as a lawful religion, but was only an act of tolerance, not justice; June 15, 1215 when King John was persuaded to put his seal to Magna Charta; April 13, 1598, Edict of Nantes granted right of worship as Protestants; October 15, 1685, The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes marked the end of French Protestants; the struggle of France and America for freedom.

In conclusion, Canon Cleveland said that "the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount were the two greatest documents and if we can make the Sermon on the Mount, which is the Constitution of God, live— then our own Constitution of the United States will always live."

The benediction was given by Dr. Leslie Glenn, rector of St. John's Church, Washington, a member of the Huguenot Society of Washington.

The business session of the Congress was called to order by the President General at 3:55 p.m.

The Secretary General read the minutes of the 1948 Congress which were approved with one correction.

Mr. Dana F. Angier, Chairman of Registrations, reported all ten member Societies represented with a total registration of 97 as follows: 5 National Officers, 33 Delegates, 40 Members, 19 Guests.

The report of the Treasurer General, Mr. Ross, showed a balance on hand of \$585.29.

The Registrar General, Mrs. Sanford, reported 24 duplicate application papers received for her files.

The Historian General, Mrs. Pritchard, outlined interesting highlights in searching out hidden records of the Huguenot founders and their settlements.

Dr. Diefenbach stated that the Historian General's report had items of interest which might well be used in the next Bulletin.

The report of Miss Margaret A. Jackson, Secretary of the Huguenot Society of America, showed increased membership and several interesting meetings held.

Miss Reignette March, Secretary of the Huguenot Society of New Jersey, reported one meeting held, 21 new members, and contributions voted to the French Church of Saint Esprit, New York; the Huguenot Church in Charleston, S. C., and that a boy was being sent to Jersey Boys' State.

Mrs. Absalom Waller, President of the Huguenot Society of Washington, announced the publication of the booklet, "Seed That Enriched the World", a Huguenot History, by Bessie B. Purvis, retiring President, of which 703 copies have been sold. Proceeds will be used to purchase books for the Society's library housed in St. John's Parish House. Membership over 250. Vesper Service held at Washington Cathedral on Day of Remembrance with Canon George J. Cleaveland delivering the sermon. Contributed to Washington Cathedral, French Protestant Church of Washington, Huguenot Church in Charleston, S. C. A pilgrimage was made to the latter church when the members were entertained by the Huguenot Society of South Carolina.

Mr. Devo for the Huguenot Memorial Association reported two church services, one of Huguenot Remembrance and the other of Huguenot Honor, held at the French Church of Saint Esprit, New York City. This year the association is commemorating the 325th anniversary of the arrival of the first Huguenot group at New Amsterdam in 1624.

A report received from Dr. John A. Maynard, minister of the French Church of Saint Esprit, New York City, stated that 81 services and 60 sermons all in French but one, had been given. The church was host to the Huguenot Society of America and the Huguenot Memorial Association, these two services being in English. The church publishes six times a year a sixteen page magazine, "Le Messager Evangelique", and sponsors a French American day school with 170 pupils. The church has a Huguenot library.

Mrs. Lloyd D. Smith, First Vice-President of the Huguenot Society of Michigan, reported holding the annual Day of Remembrance Church Service. The Society has a circulating library of genealogy, Huguenot History and collateral subjects. A picnic is planned at the home of the Honorary President and Organizer, Mrs. George W. Moran. Membership 102.

Mrs. Frederick C. Pew of the Huguenot Society of California announced four meetings held and a membership of 45. Three CARE packages sent to pastor of old Huguenot Church in Kassel, in the U. S. Zone in Germany. Contributed to the Huguenot Church in Charleston, S. C.

Mr. W. Blake Metheny, Third Vice-President of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, reported that all of the Society's application papers down to No. 1600 had been microfilmed, and that the Society was presenting them to the Federation under agreements restricting their use to appropriate information. Present membership 900 with 42 junior members. Year Book, Vol. 20, has been issued. The Annual Assembly to be held May 7th in the Lutheran Church of The Holy Communion, Philadelphia.

Mr. John C. Pearson, President of the Huguenot Society of Ohio, announced the spring meeting to be held May 7th in Cleveland, and the annual meeting on September 17th in Granville. Two meetings have been held and a quarterly Bulletin issued. Membership 61.

Mr. Harry Oiler, President of the Huguenot Society of West Virginia, stated that the space will be available for use of the Society in the new library to be built at West Virginia Wesleyan College. Three meetings have been held. Members have requested their pastors to deliver four Huguenot messages a year in commemoration of our Huguenot Protestant History. Membership 34.

The Secretary General announced the appointment by the Council with Mr. Metheny as chairman, of a committee to consider plans for the union of the Societies into a national organization as approved by the Twelfth Congress and strongly favored by the Council, and that he has the privilege of appointing his own committee. Address of Mr. Metheny is Mr. W. Blake Metheny, 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Building, Broad and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

A memorial tribute was paid by Dr. Pierre Toureille to Dr. Florian Vurpillot, founder of the Huguenot Society of Washington, after which all stood in silence. The Secretary General was instructed to send a letter of condolence to Mme. Vurpillot.

Mrs. Purvis told of the trip to the Huguenot Church in Charleston, S. C. made by several members of the Huguenot Society of Washington. She said this church belongs to us all. It needs contributions for repairs and she hopes each Society will support it. She quoted from Proverbs: "Remove Not the Ancient Landmarks".

The Secretary General was requested to send letters regretting their absence to the following: Mrs. Steele, Honorary President General, and expressing hope for Mr. Steele's ready recovery; to Miss Jackson, Secretary of the Huguenot Society of America, who has been attending Congresses since 1932; to Mr. Ross, Treasurer General, thanking him for his seven years of faithful service as Treasurer General.

Mrs. Charles B. Perrow brought greetings from the Huguenot Society of Founders of Manakintown and said there was interest in a possible Huguenot Society in Virginia.

Mr. Devo announced that the booklet, "Seed That Enriched the World", a Huguenot History, by Bessie B. Purvis and the "Register of Ancestors" of the Huguenot Society of New Jersey were available for purchase.

Mrs. Sidney C. Probert, Chairman of Resolutions, presented the following Resolutions which were adopted:

EDUCATION

WHEREAS: Education is the most important thing in the world to prevent wars and to increase the joy of living, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the member Societies of this Federation make every effort to promote education, especially, the study of United States History and Civics in order to build better citizens.

RELIGION

WHEREAS: Our forefathers came to this country for the purpose of enjoying freedom of religion, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the member Societies of this Federation make every effort to safeguard our American way of life, and that Church and State be kept separate as the United States Supreme Court has decreed.

COURTESY

RESOLVED: That the thanks and appreciation of the Thirteenth Congress of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America be extended to the speaker, Canon George J. Cleaveland for his splendid address; to the soloist and accompanist for the beautiful music; to Mrs. Purvis, Chairman of the Congress and her committee for making the Congress a success; and to the management of the Hotel Statler for courtesies extended.

It was voted to table the following Resolution:

ALLIANCES

WHEREAS: The Huguenot Societies in America were organized to perpetuate the memory of our forefathers and their ideals, therefore be it

RESOLVED: That the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America will not affiliate with the American Coalition or any similar organization having a political character.

Mr. Devo explained that the Council had voted to appoint a committee to study the question of the Federation's membership in the American Coalition and to report to the 1950 Council Meeting.

It was moved, seconded and carried that the Fourteenth Congress be held in Washington, D. C., on April 22, 1950.

The Committee on Nominations, Mr. Metheny, Chairman, Mrs. Button, Mrs. Riddle, Miss Sudler, Mrs. Satterfield, Mrs. Goff, Mr. Herrick, Mrs. Thomas and Mrs. Moran, reported the following list of candidates for election to the respective offices named:

President General, Lieut. Col. Craig Wright Muckle, M.D. of Philadelphia, Pa.

First Vice-President General, Miss Maud B. Morris of Washington, D. C.

Second Vice-President General, Mrs. Frederick C. Pew of Altadena, Calif.

Chaplain General, Canon George J. Cleaveland of Washington, D. C.

Secretary General, Mrs. Fred D. Coulson of Malta, Ohio.

Treasurer General, Howard W. Satterfield of Plainfield, New Jersey.

Registrar General, Mrs. George W. Moran of Marshall, Michigan.

Genealogist General, H. Rutgers R. Coles, of New York City.

Historian General, Iver Clyde Brake of Buckhannon, West Virginia.

It was moved and seconded that the Secretary General cast the ballot for the slate of officers as presented. The President General declared the above candidates duly elected.

By motion duly made and seconded, Mr. Devo was made Honorary President General.

Mr. Devo announced that the table flowers would be sent to Mr. and Mrs. Steele.

The Thirteenth Congress adjourned at 5:30 p.m.

Dorothy W. Taylor,
Secretary General

LIST OF SOME RECENT WORKS RELATING TO THE HUGUENOTS

Compiled by W. Blake Metheny, Esq.

- Bertolette, Daniel F. K., *Motives in Education, and Other Essays*, Boston, The Gorham Press, 1916, 63 p. Includes history of the French Huguenot colony in early Florida, 1562-1565.
- Chastain, James G., *A Brief History of the Huguenots and Three Family Trees*, n.p., 1933, 372 p.
- David, F. Frederiek, *The First Protestant Service in North America*, (Fla. Hist. Soc. Quar., XVIII (1940); 192-197). An account of the first Protestant religious service in North America which was held by the Huguenots on the coast of Florida in 1562.
- Davis, Harry A., *Some Huguenot Families of South Carolina and Georgia*, Washington, 1926-1940, 3 vols. Includes La Fitte, Verdier, Montague, Bourquin, Papot, Godin, Morel, Huguenin, Malet and Ravot.
- Dodge, Guy H., *The Political Theory of the Huguenots of the Dispersion with special reference to the thought and influence of Pierre Jurieu*, New York, Columbia University Press, 1947, 296 p.
- Durand, -----, of Dauphine, *A Huguenot Exile in Virginia*, New York, The Press of the Pioneers, Inc., 1934, 189 p. From the Hague edition of 1687, with introduction and notes by Gilbert Chinard.
- Hirsh, Arthur H., *The Huguenots of Colonial South Carolina*, Durham, N. C., Duke University Press, 1928, 353 p. Bibliography: p. 265-282.
- Huguenot Society of America, *Catalogue or Bibliography of the Library of the Huguenot Society of America*, comp. by Julia P. M. Morand. New York, priv. pr. by Mrs. James M. Lawton, 1920, 362 p.
- , *Fifth Revised Edition of Huguenot Ancestors, with Names of Members tracing descent through same — with counter list — names of members followed by names of Huguenot ancestors*, comp. by Margaret A. Jackson, secretary of the Society. (New York?), Huguenot Society of America, 1928, 38 p.

Huguenot Society of London, *Proceedings*, vol. I (1885-86) — .
-----, *Publications*, vols. I-XLII. Vol. XLII, entitled *London. Eglise de l'artillerie. Register of the Church of the Artillery, Spitalfields, 1691-1786*, which has just appeared, makes available the records of another Huguenot church.

Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia, *Year Book*, No. 1 (1924) — (No. 7?).

Huguenot Society of New Jersey, *Huguenot Ancestors Represented in the Membership of the Huguenot Society of New Jersey*, comp. by Miss Dorothy W. Taylor, registrar, 1945, 70 p. Contains accounts of each Huguenot ancestor, with references to authorities, followed by index of members listing their ancestors.

Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, *Proceedings*, vols. I (1919) — XX (1948). Contents described at the beginning of this volume.

Huguenot Society of South Carolina, *Transactions*, No. 1 (1899) — No. (1949).

Huguenot Society of Washington (D.C.), *Roster of Members 1949-52*, Washington, D. C., 1949, 23 p. Contains alphabetical list of members with Huguenot ancestors of each member.

Huguenot Society of West Virginia, *Charter Membership and By-Laws*, (1948?), 15 p. Contents include list of members with Huguenot ancestors of each member.

Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, *Bulletin*, No. 1 (1944) — No. 6 (1947). All published, but No. 7 is expected to appear in 1950.

Lee, Grace L., *The Huguenot Settlements in Ireland*, London, New York (etc.), Longmans, Green and Co. (1936), 291 p. Bibliography: p. 265-270.

Mauzey, Armand Jean, *The Mauzey-Mauzy Family* (Virginia Mag. of Hist. and Biogr., LVIII, [Jan. 1950]; 112-19).

(Metheny, W. Blake), *Casteel (du Chastel de Blangerval) Family* (serial in *Boston Transcript*, issues of May 14, 21, 28; June 4, 11, 18, 25; July 2, 1938); photostatic copy in Hist. Soc. of Penna., 11 p. (Capt. Edmond du C., Phila., 1683).

- Nathan, M., *Huguenots in South Africa*, Johannesburg, S. Africa, Central News Agency, Ltd., Box 1033; British agent, Gordon & Gotch; 1939.
- Pannier, Jacques, (*L'*) *eglise reformee de Paris sous Louis XIII*, Paris, Champion, 1922, 754 p.
- Phillips, John M., *The Huguenot Heritage in American Silver at Yale University* (Legion of Honor Mag., XI (1940); 67-74).
- Purvis, Bessie Bond, *Seed that Enriched the World/Brief Facts of Huguenot History*, Washington, D. C., publ. by the Huguenot Society of Washington, 1949, 14 p.
- Roget, F. F., *Huguenots of Hungary*, London, Spottiswoode, 1925. Reprinted from the Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of London, vol. 13, no. 2.; 27 p.
- Seeber, Edward D., *Choix de pieces huguenotes (1685-1756) publiees d'apres les manuscrits originaux recueillis par Alexandre Crottet, avec une notice, une introduction et un catalogue de la collection Crottet*, Blomington, Ind., Indiana University Publications, Humanites Series, No. 7, (1942), 80 p.
- Stephan, Raoul, *L'epopee huguenote*, Paris, Colombe, (1945), 294 p.
- Wildbolz, Hans, (*Die*) *franzoesische kolonie von Bern, 1689-1850; geschichte einer Hugenotengemeinde*, Ostermundigen, Durig, 1925, 175 p. Bern univ. Ph.D. dissertation, 1920.
- Zoff, Otto, *The Huguenots, Fighters for God and Human Freedom*, New York, L. B. Fischer, 1942, 347 p.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1948

Presented at meeting in Philadelphia, 1949.

RECEIPTS

Balance January 1, 1948	\$2,543.41
Dues and Fees	1,247.50
Interest on Endowment Fund	72.52
Sale of Coins and Books	26.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,889.43

EXPENDITURES

Dues to Federation of Huguenot Societies	\$ 15.00
Registrar's Expenses	105.00
Historian	25.00
Music at Annual Meeting	15.00
Honorarium	25.00
Three Huguenot Crosses Awarded	48.00
Printing and Engrossing	381.90
Microfilming Records of Members	281.21
Postage	56.00
Miscellaneous	17.40
Balance December 31, 1948	\$2,919.92
	<hr/>
	\$3,889.43

Clara E. B. Rex, Treasurer.

ENDOWMENT FUND

U. S. Government Bonds	\$2,500.00
5 Shares Pa. Power and Light, 4½ pfd.	565.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,065.00

Audited by Mrs. C. H. Harry and Mrs. I. P. Knipe.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
HUGUENOT SOCIETY
OF
PENNSYLVANIA



VOLUME XXII

1951

THE NORRISTOWN HERALD, INC.
Publishers, Commercial Printers and Photo-Engravers
Norristown, Pa.

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THE RT. REV. KENNETH G. HAMILTON, PH.D.
Bishop of the Moravian Church

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* Died March 1, 1951

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

OBJECT

To perpetuate the memory and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots, and to promote social fellowship among their descendants.

To commemorate publicly at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

To discover, collect, and preserve the still existing documents, relics, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots, of America in general and of those of Pennsylvania in particular.

To gather and maintain a library composed of books, monographs, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to the Huguenots and a museum for the preserving of relics and mementos illustrative of Huguenot life, manners, and customs.

To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history generally, and related subjects.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Society shall be:

Descendants of the Huguenot families who emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Representatives of French families, whose profession of the Protestant faith antedates the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

The initial fee is \$7.00, which includes the first year's dues which are \$2.00 per annum. Life membership, \$30.00.

Children or grand children of active members of the Society under the age of eighteen may become junior members of the Society. No dues are charged for the junior member until he reaches his eighteenth year, when, upon approval by the Executive Committee, he becomes a regular member of the Society subject to the payment of the regular dues. Life membership for juniors, \$30.00.

INSIGNIA

The insignia of the Society, the Huguenot Cross, is not only beautiful and symbolic, but possesses the added charm afforded by the romance of history and tradition. It eloquently recalls a period of valor, constancy, faithfulness, and loyalty to truth. It is becoming more and more a sign among the descendants of the Huguenots throughout the whole world. It is worn today with consciousness of pride and honor in many lands.

During the first World War, the Protestant Deaconesses of France adopted its use for their order, and many a French soldier fastened one of these little silver crosses to his cap, as he left for the front. They desired in this way to testify to their Protestant origin and their Christian faith, believing that if their valiant grandparents loved to carry them formerly to their secret assemblies for worship in the desert, where they placed themselves in danger of their lives, this venerable relic ought also to fortify them in the line of battle and in the face of death, and hoping if wounded to be in this way recognized by a Protestant nurse or chaplain.

It is frequently given today in the Huguenot families in France, by the godmother, when she presents the new babe, smiling in its face, for baptism; to the youth as a remembrance of their confirmation, the first Holy Communion, at anniversaries of birth, marriage, Christmas, or on New Year's Day.

It is impossible to state precisely the period in which our Huguenot ancestors adopted the usage of what they called Sainted Spirit. It certainly existed before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). It was worn as an emblem of their faith. The eight corners of the four arms of the Cross of Malta were regarded as signifying the *Eight Beatitudes*, the fleur-de-lis, *Mother Country of France*, and the suspended dove, the *Church under the Cross*.



This particular design (the Languedoc Cross) was discovered by Rev. Andrew Mailhet in the province of Languedoc and dates from the Eighteenth Century. The ribbon is white edged with stripes of French blue, and yellow (the golden fleur-de-lis) and is symbolic of the ideals and traditions of the Huguenots. The cross is made in gold and generally worn by ladies as a lavalliere. It is emblematic of the Huguenot faith. It is a thing of beauty, a joy forever.

PUBLICATIONS
(Leading Features)

VOLUME I. Published in 1919, 46 pages. Price \$1.00.

Minutes of the organization of the Society, January 9, 1918. Minutes of the first meeting of the Society, Reading, April 13, 1918; Address by the President, Rev. John Baer Stoudt; Address by Rev. John F. Moyer; Address by Rev. Henry Anet, delegate of the Franco-Belgian Committee to the Protestant Churches in America; A paper: "Huguenot Migrations," by Rev. James I. Good, D.D.; Letter from General John J. Pershing.

VOLUMES II and III. Published in 1921, 110 pages. Price \$1.00.

"The Pioneers of the Huguenot Element in America," Louis P. deBoer, Denver, Colo.; "The First Huguenot Settlers in the Lehigh Valley," Charles R. Roberts, Allentown, Pa.; Address by Rev. Isaac Stahr, Oley, Pa.; Commemorative Poem, John H. Chatham; Address by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, Litt.D.; "The Huguenot Cross," by Rev. John Baer Stoudt; "The Huguenots," by Col. Henry A. duPont; "A Tour of Huguenot Countries," by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker.

VOLUME IV. Published in 1922, 80 pages. Price \$1.00.

Address, Press notices, etc., on the occasion of the Reception given to General Robert Georges Nivelles and Rev. Andre Monod, the delegates of the French Republic to the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebrations; "Pilgrims, Huguenots and Walloons," Rev. William Elliott Griffiths, D.D.

VOLUME V. 87 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Leading articles: "Admiral de Coligny," by Col. William Gospard Coligny, New Orleans; "The Conde Family and the Belgian Huguenots," by Charles Newton Candee, Toronto, Canada; "Jesse de Forest," by Robert W. deForest, New York; "The Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary; Reminiscence of Queen Wilhemina," by the Right Reverend James H. Darlington, D.D., Harrisburg.

VOLUME VI. 43 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Address, Baron de Cartier; Proclamation by Hon. Alfred E. Smith; Sermon preached at the Dedication of the National Huguenot Memorial Church, Cobb; Letter to Theodore Roosevelt; List of Members.

VOLUME VII. 78 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Book Reviews; Press notices; The Jean Bertolet Bi-Centenary Huguenot Day at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition; Address, Admiral William Sims; General Daniel Roberdeau; Bryn Mawr Assembly; The John Calvin Museum.

VOLUME VIII. 79 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

French Alliance Celebration, Valley Forge, May 5, 1928; The French Alliance, by Gen. Charles P. Summerall; Valley Forge, by Rev. Joseph Fort Newton; the Feu de Joye, by Rev. Dr. John Baer Stoudt.

VOLUME IX. 80 pages. Price \$1.00.

Charter; The Strassburger Award; Debt of France to Protestantism, Rev. Florian Vurpillot; General Wendel Cushing Neville; The Autumn

Assembly, Bethlehem; The Tercentenary Year; The Huguenot-Walloon Card Index, Louis P. DeBoer; The French Racial Strain in Colonial Pennsylvania, Prof. Wayland Fuller Dunaway, Ph.D.

VOLUME X. 52 pages. Charter; List of Members. Price \$1.00.

VOLUME XI. 62 pages. Price \$1.00.

The George Washington Bicentenary, Colonel U. S. Grant, 3rd; Huguenot and Puritan Influence on the Development of America, Dr. Boyd Edwards; The Huguenot Settlement in South Africa, Hon. Eric Hendrick Louw; The Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, Maud B. Morris.

VOLUME XII. The George Washington Bicentenary Number. 140 pp. Ill.

It is devoted entirely to Nicholas Martiau, the earliest American ancestor of George Washington. This issue has been regarded as presenting the most important and significant new Washington data of the Bicentennial. Few copies remain; \$2.50.

VOLUME XIII. Lafayette Centenary Number. Contains accounts of the 1932, 1933, 1934 meetings. 38 pages. Price \$1.00.

VOLUME XIV. Price \$1.00.

Huguenot Ancestry of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, King George VI, Queen Wilhemina; 250th Anniversary of Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

VOLUME XV. 32 pages. Price \$1.00.

Account of the Twentieth Annual Meeting. First Reformed Church, Reading, May 8, 1937; Address of Welcome by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Wetzel; President's Address by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Franklin Romig; Address by Hon. George S. Messersmith; The Twenty-first Annual Meeting, First Reformed Church, Easton, May 21, 1938; The Swedish Tercentenary; Peter Minuit, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar F. Romig; The Huguenots Through Nazi Eyes, by Rev. John Joseph Stoudt; The Dedication of the Statute of General Lafayette on the Campus of Lafayette College.

VOLUME XVI. 61 pages. Price \$1.00.

Program of Twenty-second Annual Meeting held at Stroudsburg, May 13, 1939. Program of Twenty-third Annual Meeting held in Moravian Church, Lititz, May 11th, 1940. Program of Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting held in Grand Ball Room, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, May 10, 1941. Program of Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting held in Christ Episcopal Church, Reading, May 2, 1942. List of admissions to membership in the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, 1443 in number.

VOLUME XVII. 34 pages. Price \$1.00.

John Baer Stoudt Memorial.—Silver Anniversary Meeting held in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Reading, Pa., June 12, 1943. President LeVan's Anniversary Address; Address, Chaplain John J. Stoudt, "This Is My Body." Proceedings Twenty-seventh Meeting, Second Reformed

Church, Reading, Pa., May 6, 1944. Annual Address, Dr. Wm. Barrow Pugh. Memorial Service, with Address for Rev. John Baer Stoudt, D.D. Address, Rev. John A. F. Maynard, Ph.D.

VOLUME XVIII. Published 1946, 72 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 28th and 29th annual meetings. Address, "1945 Looks at the Huguenots," by Dr. M. M. Odgers, President of Girard College; Resolutions in memory of Edith White Birch and W. A. Herbert Reider; address, "The Christian Individual and the Secular State," by Dale H. Moore, Th.D., President of Cedar Crest College; address, "Neiderbronn Over Alsace, France," by Rev. Paul G. Kuntz; memorial address, John Joseph Stoudt, Ph.D.

VOLUME XIX. Published 1947, 38 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 30th annual meeting. Address, "The Rise and Progress of Religious Liberty," by Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D.; "Who Were the Huguenots and What Did They Do?" List of new members Junior Membership program. Presidents and terms of office. Huguenot Cross Awards.

VOLUME XX. Published 1948, 44 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 31st annual meeting. Address, "What Is Freedom," by H. M. J. Klein, Ph.D., L.H.D. Address, Major General Daniel B. Strickler, Lieutenant Governor of Pennsylvania; "Tribute to L. Gertrude Fryburg."

VOLUME XXI. Published 1950, 41 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 32nd annual meeting. Address, "The French Underground," by the Hon. Frank R. Bonnet of France. Summary of address, "The Economic Structure in Germany," by the Hon. Edward LeRoy vanRoden, President Judge of the Orphans' Court, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Minutes of meetings of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America in 1949. List of recent works relating to the Huguenots, by W. Blake Metheny, Esq.

HUGUENOT HALF DOLLAR. In 1924, the year of the Huguenot Walloon Tercentenary, there was issued the Huguenot Memorial Half Dollar, which has been pronounced the best memorial coin struck by the United States. Before the unsold coins were remelted the Society obtained a limited number, which are sold at One Dollar and Fifty Cents plus Twenty Cents for registration and postage. Orders from the Executive Office, Norristown.

ENDOWMENT FUND

At the November term of the Berks County Court, in 1929, the petition of the Society to be incorporated, was granted.

As a non-profit Corporation, the Society now possesses many valued books, pamphlets and papers, together with a permanent endowment fund of \$2,500.00. In order that the work of the Society may be placed upon a more permanent basis, members and friends are asked to make specific or general bequests, using the following form:

I give and bequeath to the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania the sum of.....dollars to be used in the Endowment Fund or to be applied to any specific cause or objective, as designated.

The office address is Times Herald Building, Norristown, Pa.

THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Held in

The Central Moravian Church

Bethlehem, Pa.

Saturday, May 6, 1950

PROGRAM

MORNING SESSION—10:30 A.M. (D.S.T.)

MARK S. DAVIS

*Director of Music*PRELUDE—Overture and Saraband - - - - - *Seth Bingham*

PROCESSIONAL

HYMN—"Faith of Our Fathers"

SCRIPTURE - - - - - John Nathan LeVan, D.D., Chaplain

PRAYER - - - - - John Nathan LeVan, D.D., Chaplain

ANTHEM—"Give Ear Unto Me" - - - - - *Marcello*
By the Women's Voices of the ChoirADDRESS OF WELCOME - - - - - Rev. Walser H. Allen, D.D.
Pastor, Central Moravian ChurchRESPONSE - - - - - Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D.
President, Huguenot SocietyANNUAL ADDRESS - - - - - The Rt. Rev. Kenneth G. Hamilton, Ph.D.
"Our Heritage of Freedom"

HYMN—"My Country 'Tis of Thee"

AWARDING OF HUGUENOT CROSS

BUSINESS—

Report of Officers

(a) President

(b) Secretary

(c) Treasurer

Election of New Members

Election of Officers

THE DOXOLOGY—

THE BENEDICTION - - - - - John Nathan LeVan, D.D.

POSTLUDE—Voluntary - - - - - *Seth Bingham*

LUNCHEON

BETHLEHEM HOTEL

One o'clock

ADDRESS - - - - - Col. Henry W. Shoemaker

OPEN FORUM AND DISCUSSION

ADJOURNMENT

SERMON PREACHED BEFORE THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

In the Central Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Penna., May 6, 1950

By THE RT. REV. KENNETH G. HAMILTON, PH.D.

TEXT: "Now the Lord is the Spirit, and where the Spirit of the Lord is,
there is freedom." II Cor. 3:17.

History has seen the return of many strange and somber cycles. But I wonder whether any can compare for tragedy with the resurgence of mass slavery in our day. That was one social sore which the nineteenth century seemed to have radically cured. And now—in the twentieth—slavery in its most cruel form shocks us with renewed evidence of man's inhumanity to man.

Our land, thank God, has been spared the shame of such open surrender of high and hard-won ideals. Yet even in America, we cannot afford to be complacent or take personal liberty for granted as a heritage passed down to us by our forefathers, once and for all time. Rather we are growing conscious of the fact that liberty is a land of promise: only as much of it as our own feet have trodden shall be truly our inheritance.

Today we have gathered as the descendants of men and women who unhesitatingly sacrificed home and comforts—or even life itself—for freedom of conscience. Moreover we are met in a sanctuary built by men and women of another race and tongue, many of whom also so prized freedom of conscience as to exchange relatively settled life in Europe, two hundred years ago, for the early hardships of the American frontier at the "Forks of the Delaware." It seems fitting then in this hour of worship to meditate upon our heritage of freedom. We center our thoughts upon words written by St. Paul to the Christians in Corinth, words found in his second epistle, the third chapter, the seventeenth verse: "Now the Lord is the Spirit, and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom."

In this way St. Paul sums up in a few words an important New Testament teaching: that only by freedom from inner bondage does man become fit for liberty of person and action.

It is profoundly significant, is it not, that our Lord Jesus Christ, in asserting before the Pharisees His claim to be the long-hoped-for Messiah, offered His hearers freedom of the spirit rather than national or personal liberation. Knowing as He must have the intense longing for political independence which filled the hearts of patriotic Jews in His day, He yet came to them with quite a different gospel. To those who believed on Him He said:

"If ye abide in my word, then are ye truly my disciples; and ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." They answered unto him, "We are Abraham's seed, and have never yet been in bondage to any man: How sayest thou, 'Ye shall be made free?'" Jesus answered them: "Verily, verily, I say unto you, everyone that committeth sin is the bond servant of sin. And the bond servant abideth not in the house forever. The son abideth forever. If therefore, the son shall make you free, ye shall be free indeed."

Few men have placed such unique emphasis, it seems to me, upon the fundamental nature of liberty of conscience and will in human society. Yet surely it is no overemphasis. Liberty of thought and action produce mature fruit only when they are branches springing out of this sturdy stock. Until men are set free from inner bondage, they will not use for worthy ends the opportunities presented to them by external liberty. In the Old Testament record of life in the times of the Judges there twice recurs this pregnant phrase: "In those days there was no king in Israel: every man did that which was right in his own eyes." And between these phrases lie five chapters telling a shameful tale of liberty turned into license.

How well our Lord knew the heart of man. It has often been remarked that when He lived in Galilee the institution of slavery flourished all over the world, among Jews and gentiles, among Greeks and barbarians alike; yet you search the New Testament in vain for any direct condemnation of this degrading practice. The Master's eye looked deeper. Not collar and shackles, not the whip lash that drove him on to back-breaking labor and heart-breaking toil marked the most absolute tyranny under which man suffered—but the bondage of his spirit, his helpless subjection to his own passions. Until he were set free from them, man remained a slave, though he wore a crown.

Now, according to New Testament teaching, the highest form of freedom lies in a voluntary choice of that which is truly good. As long as freedom is thought of merely as the absence of any restraining force from without a man, it remains essentially a negative idea and an incomplete ideal. The chains must be cut, it is true, to set the slave free; the bars must be broken to deliver the prisoner. But when the chains have dropped off and the bars no longer confine, what then? Did the ex-slaves of our own Southland become truly free with their emancipation? Can any man be free whose desires impell him to misuse his liberty for his own hurt or for that of his neighbor?

St. Paul's assertion is in accordance with the teaching of the New Testament: "Now the Lord is the Spirit, and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom." And in this, as in every other respect, Jesus Christ abides our pattern no less than our teacher. When in His agony in the garden He prayed: "Thy will, not mine, be done," He voiced the highest freedom possible to man, the free choice, the deep inner desire, to do the will of God.

Indeed one can say that man has become most fully free when, choosing the good, he yet remains unconseious of having made a choice, because of the fixed inclination of his will toward the good. Such a state can be attained only by one in whom God has perfected the miracle of His redeeming grace, one in whom the Spirit of the Lord lives. The pressing need of this "land of freedom," the pressing need for all men everywhere is for a new, individual experience of the liberating presence of the Spirit of the Lord.

But while freedom from inner bondage alone makes man fit for external liberty, the paradox also remains true that external liberty is essential so that the blessings of inner freedom may be wide-spread over the earth. That is why thoughtful men have through the centuries prized freedom of conscience as a good worth suffering and dying for. When the state denies to the individual the right to give to God the things that are God's, as each man's conscience directs him to do, then experience shows that society as a whole soon loses the Spirit of the Lord, which is freedom. For our fellowship with the Son of God is one of faith, and faith comes of hearing, and hearing by the word of Christ.

Herein as in many other respects, the truth is like light. The light of a candle carefully confined behind black-out curtains during an air raid may be useful to the little company which occupies that restricted space, but in the great outdoors men lose their way and injure themselves in the darkness of the night. Moreover, if the barriers thrown around the room are maintained for too long a time, even the light within the room will be consumed. Those on whom the light of grace does shine, whose hearts have been set free from the bondage of passion and sin, have both the inner urge and the express command of their Redeemer to let their light shine that others may see their good works and glorify their Father Who is in heaven. They cannot under any circumstances acknowledge the right of the state to prevent this.

They cannot in self-defense. Think of the lands girdling the Mediterranean where the gospel first transformed human society in the days when the Christian martyrs won the Roman empire to

their faith. Came the Moslem conquerors, denying to countless communities all along the great arc of the Mediterranean coast liberty of religion and of person. In time the deeper freedom, freedom from inner bondage, was lost to whole peoples who once had known and cherished it as the gift of God in Christ.

That was true again in the valleys and plains of sunny France in the days following the Reformation. Throughout the land men turned to the Bible as to a book long lost and almost unknown; and its truth set them free—free from guilt, free from sin. And then a hostile state stepped in and blocked the spread of liberating truth with physical force and fanatical zeal—and France lost the cream of its people and sank back into injustice and oppression, the fruitful soil, long after, for the terrors of the French Revolution.

This very town of Bethlehem, founded in Colonial Pennsylvania two centuries ago, is an abiding reminder of the same process of political oppression and the ruthless denial of freedom of religion. "Father Nitschmann" felled the first tree in Bethlehem. He was one of a group of Moravians who had chosen exile and poverty as the price of guarding and passing on to others their heritage of inner freedom. For in distant Bohemia and Moravia, where the evangelical faith had flourished prior to the Thirty Years War, a fanatical government sought to make itself the arbiter of men's conscience.

Among the records preserved in the archives of the Moravian Church in this city is a letter written by John Ettwein (later Bishop Ettwein) in January, 1778, to Henry Laurens, then president of the Continental Congress in York, Pennsylvania. In it you read the following stirring lines: "Many of the Brethren have before now forsaken their All for Christ's Sake, and I am sure the greatest Part of us, will rather part with all, what is dear to them, than part with Liberty of Conscience, so long as there is a Corner in the World, where it may be had." Now John Ettwein was both the head of this Moravian settlement during the Revolutionary period and himself the great grandson of a Huguenot from Savoy who had found refuge in the Black Forest.

Yes, times come when freedom of conscience can be maintained only by suffering. It was when the Son of Man was lifted up that He drew all men unto Him—and after Him. History makes it abundantly plain that no people can buy its freedom with bribes, though, as you know, such an expedient was seriously suggested in Washington recently. Nor, as I read it, does history encourage us to believe that you can long secure freedom of conscience by physical force. But when those who cherish the

Spirit of the Lord in their hearts and know the freedom which His presence bestows are willing like Him to suffer rather than to disobey the dictates of their conscience, theirs must be the victory—though perhaps the victory of a cross, as was His.

In our archives, to which I have already alluded, there is a book we prize. It is a fine copy of an old hymnal of our church, published in 1606. On the fly leaf you can read a German inscription which states: "Our dear Brother Paul Münster brought this book on his back as his greatest treasure when in 1729 he left his fatherland for the sake of the gospel."

An exile, toiling through the mist over the mountain frontier of his home, the love of Christ and of His gospel in his heart, on his back a book treasured because of its blessed associations and of its help to him in his devotional life—that is a fitting symbol of the freedom that is our heritage. Let us be worthy of our patrimony. Let us be alive to any curtailment of this dearly-bought liberty and ready, if need be, to add to its purchase price in our own day. But above all, let us honor and cherish the source of all true freedom, for "The Lord is the Spirit, and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is freedom."

SOME FORGOTTEN PENNSYLVANIA HUGUENOTS

By COL. HENRY W. SHOEMAKER, LITT.D.

Address given before the Huguenot Society at
Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, May 6, 1950.

From the far corners of Alsace and northern Italy, from Holland and Germany, from Switzerland and even as far east as Moravia, came the fleeing Huguenots, victims of religious intolerance. Desperate, they turned to the thought of the new world from whence had drifted to them reports of fertile meadows, fields of waving grain and abundant crops, lands of deep rooted primeval forests, wherein dwelt the partridges, the pheasant, lynx, bear and the wolf that populated their homes in Gothic France. The lands which became their adopted homes, temporarily, were kind to them, so much so that they named their new world homes for the homes they left, like New Paltz, or New Palatinate, in New York, yet they were not France, nothing could be quite like La Belle France, hence they crossed the ocean.

The primeval forests they found here were reflected in smooth, calm quiet pools, frequented by the same marine life, just as in Provence. Languedoc, Oberlin's Steintal, Neff's Piedmontese valleys, or Franche Comte, or the beautiful Nivernais. Would they come to love any river valley as they did the Seine, Saone, Rhone, the Gardon, or the Tarn?

As greater pressure was brought to bear upon these huddled groups throughout the old country, these images cast into the fugitive minds became a vision. This vision became a symbol to them, embodying all of hope that their faint and failing hearts could create. Hope generated courage and the will to live. Flung abreast the wild sea of life, driven by the force of powerful religious persecution, who can say that these people were not drawn to the new land by a force equally strong—the force perhaps, of creation and evolution. Who can say this blood was not meant to fuse, a rich blood stream for a young, hardy country?

Had they been satisfied to wear the yoke of their oppressors, what could have expelled them, cast them abroad like seed, to germinate the new soil of the new world? If one but glances back into our history he will note that some extreme pressure forced the pilgrims and the pioneers to undertake the dangers, the uncertainties of existence in an unknown land. Where there is no turning back there is a forging ahead, though the weaklings at any time may be left where they are to mature.

The Huguenots, a strong people, used to hardships, struck out across the country until their advance agents came upon the

new land so much in geography and climate like the old. Here their hearts bade them rest, thousands of miles from the land of their birth, a seed of civilization blown by the winds of destiny to blend and become a new race in a rich, fertile world, that idled, awaiting their coming. They sent out "scouts," much as do the migrating birds, and one of them, Jean Lycaen, wrote back that the Wiconisco Valley, which was later named after him, was like a valley in Eastern France, as lovely as the Steinthal, and on their way to seek new homes Huguenots stopped off at places which reminded them of their old homes in France.

Creatures of the soil, they found La Belle France reflected in Pennsylvania. Every mountain chain in Penn's fair land is a replica of one in France, every river valley had its counterpart, what could be more like the Rhine than our Schuylkill or more like the Gardon than the Juniata, the Rhone like our Susquehanna? The Pennsylvania Blue Mountains, so much like the "Blue Alsatian Mountains," Negro Mountain like the lofty Ventoux, or the high Cevennes, the Alleghenies. This reproduction of familiar sections of France forestalled homesickness and the Huguenot pilgrim began his life in the new world without any longings or nostalgic regrets. He was prepared for the great task before him. As Col. Theodore Roosevelt once said, "No race considering the smallness of its members, produced as many great Americans as the Huguenots."

Those that landed in New England, Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, no doubt located familiar looking scenes, with the same transcendent results. The Huguenots who came to Pennsylvania were of Frankish, Visigothic, or Burgundian backgrounds, the France of Arbogast, who broke down the power of Rome in Gaul, Pharamond, Charles Martel, Clovis and Charlemagne, and arrived here as speakers of Germanic dialects, after one or two generations of enforced residence east of the Rhine, hence were absorbed and speedily intermarried with Hollanders, Palatines, Swiss Mennonites or Moravians. The list of famous Pennsylvania Huguenots is a long one, with Generals Bouquet, Pershing, Devers, Rockey, Aurand, J. F. Reynolds; Governors Pinchot, Ritner, Beaver, Shunk, Commodore de Long, the Decaturs, Benezet, the Boudinots, du Ponceau, du Simitiere, Judge Mestrezat, Dravo, Marie, and such women as Marie Le Roy, Madame Ferree, "Hedda Hopper's" ancestor; Chlotilde de Valois, and Eve Curry, the savior of Hannastown.

Some of those less known to fame as Huguenots deserve our pausing here and commemorating their worth-whileness. Col. John Hay, secretary and biographer of Abraham Lincoln, poet,

novelist, historian, statesman, diplomat, has often been called, "By far the greatest of the Pennsylvania Germans," yet he was a Huguenot, too, his Pennsylvania progenitor old Adam Hay, having come from Alsace to York County, in 1749.

Adam Hay's wife, so Col. Hay tells us, was a "Huguenot woman who was half German," exiled from Strasbourg. Probably our most typically and realistically American Poet, and can any one ever forget his ringing demand, "Perdecaris alive or Raisuli dead," his part in the construction of the Panama Canal, the Open Door with China, or the Hay-Pauncefote Treaty, his great work as Ambassador, at the Court of St. James'. As was said of him when he died, "his name is graven deep."

No officer in the Colonial Wars and the Revolution performed more conspicuous services than Brevet Major General John Philip de Haas, his arms those of the city of Florence, which his ancestors, Barons from Strasbourg, helped to liberate, the alert patriot who saved Benedict Arnold from capture at Quebec and the hero of Ticonderoga, brevetted Major General by George Washington, November 30, 1783.

Nor was there ever a greater hero than Jean Lyeon, who held the Lykens Valley from the Indians in a decisive battle fought on March 7, 1756. There is the ease of Marie Le Roy, whose Indian captivity and escape is a thrilling saga. Yet we do not know so much of her cousin and companion in adventure, Marianne Villiers who shared her captivity and escape. The Pennsylvania Archives even misspells her name as "Marion Willard." Some say that Graeie Hay, the Flora MacDonald of General John Forbes, in 1758, was a Huguenot girl, but others claim that William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland, "The Martial Boy," for whom our beautiful Cumberland Valley is named, found her on the Battlefield of Culloden, on Drummoissie Moor, April 26, 1745. Of heroic mould was Wilhelm Le Master's daughter, who gave her life that General Washington might live, at Mannheim in 1777, as told in Dr. Moritz Jagendorf's deathless legend, "The Great Sacrifice."

We think of French Jacob who came to the Wiconisco Valley, before Jean Lyeon's appearance, and built a flouring mill, the first for miles around, at the mouth of the Wiconisco, now one of the foul streams we hope that Governor Duff's great Huguenot executive, Admiral M. F. Dracmel, will clean up, in the wonderful conservation task he is accomplishing.

We think of John de Haven, who built the munitions works for General Washington's army at Hummelstown, securing salt

petre and sulphur from the cave along the once pure but now equally polluted Swatara.

In science we think of William Henry, our great gunsmith whose mother was Marie De Vinne, who two years before Robert Fulton was born ran a steamboat on the Connetstoga. Edouard Desor, a Huguenot from Yverdon in Switzerland who started our Pennsylvania Geological Survey, after having long been the great professor's assistant to Louis Agassiz', the son of a long line of Reformed Pastors, in glacier explorations in France and Switzerland, in establishing the glacial theory, and was visited in Pennsylvania by his master and the rockoak tree is shown where they sat side by side on Gravel Hill, Clinton county, and compared the West Branch Valley with the "beautiful Pays de Vaud."

The famous Dr. Da Costa, descended from a Huguenot who had fled to Portugal, the great physicians, Dr. Jean Bard and his son, Dr. Samuel Bard. The latter's mother was Jeanne Vallean, a niece of the famous Dr. John Kearsley, Jean Paul, the old mountaineer surveyor, after surveyors from all over the country had failed to do so, found the way for the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to cross the Alleghenies. General Simon Cameron sent for the old Huguenot who had laid out the Main line from West Philadelphia to Harrisburg, in 1828, and the coal carrying Lykens Valley railroad after the canal was built to Millersburg in 1830. He led the surveyors across without the aid of any instruments, hence, the famous Horse Shoe Curve. The circular stone house, like a round house, he built himself, in Elizabethville, Dauphin County after he had heard of the first railway round house in Altoona in Denmark for which the great Pennsylvania railroad centre was named. His astronomical clock which does everything but speaks, is now in Joe Kindig's museum in York. Paul also made early experiments with radio, radar, and television, the greatest of Huguenot mathematicians, but modest and self effacing, like a true scion of the old French stock, never pursued fame and not worrying when the fickle goddess failed to smile on him.

Or Governor Joseph Desha, the forgotten pioneer of Kentucky, more energetic even than John Strader, John Yager, Simon Girty or Daniel Boone.

Another Huguenot of note was the famed diagnostician, Dr. N. Potts Dewees, grandson of the founder of Pottstown. Then Jean Lukens, surveyor general, whose daughter married Jonathan Potts, was the head of the great family of iron masters and coal pioneers, from whom Pottstown is named.

There was Commodore Edwin de Haven, who discovered and mapped Grinnell Land in the Arctic, but though he almost gave

his life from exposure in the cold north, did not find the missing explorer Sir John Franklin.

In humbler walks of life we find Sophie Christine, the last of the professional mourners of Reading, who attended the funerals of people who died far from their homes or friendless.

Many years ago when your speaker succeeded that mighty Huguenot Gifford Pinehot as President of this Society, I made a tour of Huguenot countries, following the route immortalized by Robert Louis Stevenson, in his "Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes." Resemblance between the great forester and conservationist and Tusitala as they called Stevenson in Samoa was striking and they were both bold, fearless pioneering spirits. It was "Terre Des Loups" like the Scottish highlands, much of the Cevennes having been disforested, Stevenson tells us because of wolves.

In Europe I was able to establish delightful friendships with Mr. Romieux, head of the Huguenot Societies in England, and with Frank Pauax, charming erudite President of the Huguenot Societies of France, his sons, Rene Pauax, historian of the Huguenots, Gabriel Pauax, now president of the French Protestant Historical Society, I also met, and Rev. Monod and sons. Rev. Weiss and other Reformed Theologians, as well as Pastor Roth, head of the Huguenot churches in North Africa, and Edmond Hugues, learned Custodian of the Musee du Desert, at Anduze, the birthplace of the chivalrous Jean Laporte, called Roland, "Count and Lord, Roland, Generalissimo of the Protestants in France." I have a copy of the reward for his capture. "Under-sized, swarthy, with crisp, curly black hair, small black mustache, eyes quick and piercing," whom, Stevenson says, "a lady followed in his wanderings out of love." This was the beautiful young Italian Huguenot noblewoman, Countess Maria Corneli at whose castle "Roland" was visiting when betrayed and surrounded by Marshal Villars' dragoons, he tried to escape in his nightshirt on his charger, but the animal with no saddle threw him and he backed up against an olive tree and with his spontoon killed six of his attackers before he was cut down and butchered with his bodyguard.

The devoted Countess dropped out of sight that night and history is silent henceforth. I asked Monsieur Hugues what had become of her after her heroic lover's death. With a twinkle in his fine southern eyes, he replied, "You should know better than I, legend has it she found her way to religious-free "Pennsylvania," and maybe under the new name she assumed, became the wife of

some industrious farmer, and her descendants may live near to you.

Yes, she had to make all kinds of sacrifices of wealth and position, almost to selling herself on the docks to get on the ship at the Scilly Islands. The Marshall ordered that she be given fifty stripes of the lower discipline if they caught her, "For Harboring Roland." Yet she got away with some of her jewelry, and her ring, the arms of the Cornelian's of Milano was engraved, an apple tree, the luscious fruit clawed at by two lions rampant. By its distinction, you might identify the missing beauty's descendants, if you ever see the ring.

Typical of Huguenot women, Maria Corneli was brave, she would not give herself up to her evil persecutors, even though she would forever mourn for her lost leader for the rest of her life. The Huguenots in Pennsylvania are still fighters, only a few days ago farmer G. Preston LeFevre in Laneaster county, went at the tough layers of the big inch and stopped them with his old shot gun when they started to run the transcontinental gas line through his front yard instead of as "Staked out" twenty feet away. We think of the recent seventy-fifth birthday of Jim Jeffries, the old world champion scrapper, son of a Huguenot, mother Marie Boyer.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

As your presiding officer for the past year it is now my duty to give you a report on my activities, and on the present state of the Society. During my lifetime I have had the honor to serve as president of numerous organizations, both of a religious and semi-religious nature, but I dare say that in none of these instances did the burden of responsibility rest more easily upon me. The reason for this no doubt is that others have carried the major portion of the task, and have attended to the details which necessarily accompany an organization of this type. Our efficient secretary, our devoted financial secretary, our faithful treasurer, our painstaking registrar, and the chairmen of our respective committees—all have performed their duties with a degree of willingness and efficiency. The Executive Committee held the following meetings: September 6, December 8, February 17, April 11, and May 5. At these meetings we attended to all necessary business, which included such items as the consideration of all applications for membership, and the reception of new members either regular or Junior, until the total enrollment now stands approximately at 1700, with 759 on the active roll. During the last two years 70 (from 1948 to 1949) persons have been received into the Society, with 27 additions to the Junior list, which now numbers 56. The death toll during 1949 was quite heavy, 27 having gone to their eternal reward. The Executive Committee applied itself to the preparation and publication of the Annual Proceedings of the Society, and the formulation and completion of the plans for this annual meeting.

It has bestowed considerable attention to the publication of a projected volume of Huguenot Pioneers which will have permanent historical value when once it will be issued.

The Executive Committee has sensed the value of sustaining friendly and fraternal relations with the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America and the State Federations widely scattered throughout this country. With this in mind a properly appointed delegation attended the 14th Congress of the Federation in Washington, D. C., on April 22 of this year.

In order, also, that the members of our own Society may be somewhat informed of the activities of the Federation, an abstract of the Minutes of the Congress in 1949, and of the General Council of the Federation was published in our Annual Proceedings which has just been mailed to our members. An extended list of recent publications relating to the Huguenots, prepared by our Vice-President, Mr. W. Blake Metheny, has also been published

in the Annual Proceedings. This is a valuable library of authentic literature, which may be regarded as source material for those who wish to pursue their studies in this field. In this connection I would also call your attention to the 21 volumes which embody the records of the Society during the 42 years of its existence. We have now a complete Directory of the officers of the Federation, as also of the Member Societies from New York to California.

This gives us a sense of solidarity and strength and furnishes us with an incentive to labor for the growth and efficiency of our own Society. We need to build up our membership, to awaken in each member a deeper and more appreciative sense of the heritage which is ours, and a more active devotion to the principles on which the Society was founded.

At this annual meeting we rally around our banner, and we hold high the Cross of Christ which is the symbol of our salvation, and the hope of the world.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER,
President.

New Members admitted to the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania since last publication—Vol. "21" Number 1688.

- 1689—Mrs. Samuel Webb, 4916 Wallingford St., Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania
 1690—Mr. Robert Franklin Constant Bonnie Brae Farm, Buffalo Hart, Illinois
 1691—Mrs. Orville Simon Rogers.....Buffalo Hart, Illinois
 1692—Mrs. Charles W. Fisher.....591 Elder Lane, Winnetka, Illinois
 1693—Mrs. Floyd L. Lance.....221 North 6th Street, Reading, Pa.
 1694—Mrs. Irwin P. Rieger.....1021 Lathrop Ave., River Forest, Illinois

Admitted April 11, 1950

- 1695—Mrs. Henry John Peterson.....1308 South Vine Street, Denver 10, Col.
 1696—Miss Emily Shields.....326 Bushkill Street, Easton, Pa.
 1697—Miss Alice H. Carr Shields.....Bushkill Street, Easton
 1698—Miss Anna Mary McKirdy.....Haverford Apts., Virginia Ave,
 Atlantic City, New Jersey (Life)
 1699—Mrs. Russel Lawrence Campman, R.D. No. 3,.....Norristown, Pa.
 Barleysheaf Farm

Admitted October 20, 1950

- 1700—Miss Sarah Shrewer.....Ashland, Kansas
 (from Juniors) (Life)
 1701—Miss Nancy Barbara Ludwig.....812 North 4th Street, Reading, Pa.
 (from Juniors)
 1702—Mrs. Frank A. Jacobs.....532 Jefferson Street, Pottsville, Pa.
 1703—Miss Nelle Genevieve Quay.....532 Jefferson St., Pottsville, Pa.
 1704—Miss Mary L. Hess.....194 Main Street, Hellertown, Pa.
 1705—Mrs. Elvert M. Davis.....2047 Florida Ave., Tallahassee, Florida
 1706—Mrs. Chester Barry Passmore.....1309 Foulkrod St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 1707—Miss Naomie Lucile Passmore.....1309 Foulkrod Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
 1708—Miss Sara Emily Shupert.....331 Aubrey Road, Wynnwood, Pa.
 1709—Mrs. Edwin C. Donaghy.....122 Fisher's Road, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 1710—Miss Marjorie Conner Megargel.....Main Street, Orangeville, Pa.
 1711—Mrs. Miller I. Buck.....267 East Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
 1712—Mrs. Charles Willing Huber....."The Greystone," Montgomery Ave.,
 Haverford, Pa.
 1713—Mrs. Samuel S. Hess.....318 West St., Bloomsburg, Pa.
 1714—Mrs. Ruth K. Chandler.....West First Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.
 1715—Miss Sara V. Swoyer.....1036 North 10th Street, Reading, Pa.
 1716—Miss Ida G. Heltzell.....5841 Ferris Ave., St. Louis 20, Mo. (Life)
 1717—Mrs. Albert J. Rasmussen.....81st St. and Woolworth Ave.,
 Omaha 6, Neb. (Life)
 1718—Mrs. Maynard Stapleton.....919 West Market St., Pottsville, Pa.
 1719—Mrs. George Campbell Lewis.....812 Summit Grove Ave., Bryn Mawr, Pa.
 1720—Mrs. William Wallace Eaton.....22 East Vasser Road, Audubon, N. J.
 1721—Miss Lillian Frances Eaton.....22 East Vasser Road, Audubon, N. J.
 1722—Mrs. Frank S. Geer.....Johnstown, Pa.

Admitted January 20, 1951

- 1723—Miss Louise Virginia Nelson.....318 North Second St.,
 Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.
 1724—Robert J. Nelson.....218 North Second St., Armstrong Co., Pa.
 1725—Samuel M. Nelson.....Moore Ave., Apollo, Armstrong Co., Pa.
 1726—Mrs. John Giles Ferres, 2nd.....600 South Williams, Johnstown, N. Y.
 1727—Rev. Kenneth G. Hamilton.....39 West Church, Bethlehem, Pa.
 1728—Mrs. Boy Frame.....R. D. No. 1, Everett, Pa.
 1729—Mrs. Marion White Lord.....243 North Wynnewood Ave., Narberth, Pa.
 1730—Hill Patterson Read.....Houston, Tex.

SECRETARY'S REPORT MINUTES OF ANNUAL MEETING—MAY 6, 1950

The Thirty-third Annual Assembly of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania was held Saturday, May 6, 1950, in the Central Moravian Church, Bethlehem, Pa., with the morning session beginning at 10:30.

The address of welcome was given by the Pastor of the Church, the Rev. Walser H. Allen, D.D., and responded to by our President, Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer.

The Annual Address, "Our Heritage of Freedom," was delivered by the Rt. Rev. Kenneth H. Hamilton, D.D.

Bishop Hamilton was presented with the Huguenot Cross. Dr. Craig Wright Muckle, of Haverford, President General of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, and a former President of the Pennsylvania Society, made the Citation.

Reports of officers followed. President Dr. Schaeffer read his report and Vice-President Mr. W. Blake Metheny introduced the guests, and then reported on the National Society Meeting held in Washington and told the members of the Constitution being formed to be presented at the next meeting.

The Recording Secretary, Mrs. Godshall read the names of members who had passed away. A moment of silent prayer was observed.

The Treasurer, Mrs. John Rex, gave her report which also is included in the proceedings. The Auditors, Mrs. Irwin Knipe and Mrs. C. Howard Harry, found the Treasurer's books correct.

Mr. Metheny, Chairman of Junior Membership, gave his report, stating two Junior Members were transferred to Senior Membership. A discussion arose as to Life Membership dues for Juniors.

Mrs. Craig Wright Muckle, chairman, read the report of the Nominating Committee, which was accepted and voted upon.

After the Doxology and Benediction the Meeting adjourned to meet at Hotel Bethlehem for Luncheon.

After the Introduction of Guests, Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, a Charter Member, gave the address, "Some of the Forgotten Pennsylvania Huguenots." An open forum and discussion followed. The Meeting adjourned to meet in Harrisburg, in May, 1951.

EMILY SCHALL GODSHALL,
Recording Secretary.

DEATHS REPORTED SINCE LAST MEETING

Mr. Charles H. Baer, Jr.	(Life Member) York
Mrs. Edith Bussenius	Philadelphia
Mr. Andrew W. Christian	Philadelphia
Dr. Howard B. Cressman	Philadelphia
Mrs. J. B. Cullem	Reading
Miss Lizzie Dierolf	Reading
Mrs. Stephan Fay	Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Thomas A. Kimes	Pittsburgh
Mrs. John R. Kline	Swarthmore
Miss Annie LaRue	(Life Member) Philadelphia
Miss Ida Moore	Easton
Mrs. F. N. Morton	Philadelphia
Mrs. John J. Repp	Philadelphia
Mrs. Esther M. Schefly	Wyomissing
Willard C. Snyder	(Life Member) Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. Archie E. Waugh	Philadelphia
Mr. Asry C. Young	(Life Member) Bethlehem
Dr. William I. Zyner	East Greenville

MEETINGS OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

For the past two years all meetings of the Executive Committee have been held at the University Club, 16th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia.

These meetings were held September 7 and December 7, 1949, and February 17, 1950 and April 11, 1950.

Mrs. John Edgar Hires has compiled lists of Huguenot ancestry and with her committee is working on the Huguenot Pioneers, which will include the work of our former Registrar, the late Mrs. L. Gertrude Fryburg.

Request was made for a contribution to the Protestant Historical Society of France, which will celebrate its 100th Anniversary in 1952. It was moved our Society give \$25.00.

A Microfilm Reader was purchased for the use of the Registrar at a cost of \$99.50.

Mr. W. Blake Metheny has been made Chairman for the Revision of the By-Laws and Constitution for the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America. Dr. Craig Wright Muckle, former President of the Pennsylvania Society is now President General of the Federation.

It was voted to contribute \$250 to the Valley Forge Bell Tower "In memory of the Soldiers of Huguenot Descent who served with the American and French Armies in the War for American Independence," if a suitable marker could be obtained at that price.

Mr. Metheny, Chairman of Junior Membership, reported gains.

It is the aim of the Pennsylvania Society to add 50 new members to its roll each year. Mrs. William S. Tompkins is Chairman of this committee.

Members voted to give \$50 to the President of the Pennsylvania Society for expenses; also the same amount to the Registrar.

COMMITTEES

STANDING PROGRAM

Dr. Craig Wright Muckle
Mr. W. Blake Metheny
Dr. J. Nathan Levan
Mr. Frederic S. Crispin

ANNUAL PROGRAM

Mr. Frederick S. Fox
Mr. W. Blake Metheny
Mrs. Vincent Godshall
Mrs. William S. Tompkins
Mrs. John Rex
Miss Emma Edler

PUBLICATION

Mr. Frederick S. Fox
Mr. W. Blake Metheny
Mrs. Vincent Godshall
Dr. Craig Wright Muckle
Dr. Samuel B. Sturgis

SENIOR MEMBERSHIP

Mrs. William S. Tompkins
Mr. Walter S. Ludwig
Mrs. Ralph Miller
Rev. LeRoy Kutz
Mr. Thomas White, Jr.
Mrs. J. Edgar Hires
Miss Florence Dibert

JUNIOR MEMBERSHIP

Mr. W. Blake Metheny
Mrs. James N. Nelson
Mr. Charles Neal
Mrs. Emily Gould

AUDITING COMMITTEE

Mrs. C. Howard Harry
Mrs. Irwin Knipe

HUGUENOT PIONEERS

Mrs. J. Edgar Hires
Mr. W. Blake Metheny
Mr. Frederick S. Fox
Mrs. William H. MacFarland

HUGUENOT SOCIETIES — WHY?

by

LOUIS P. DEBOIR, LL.B., A.M.

A paper submitted at the Fourteenth Congress of The Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, held on April 22, 1950, in Washington, D. C.

* Huguenot "homelands" are: France, Wallonia (partly in France, partly in Belgium, heretofore a section of the "Seventeen United Netherlands.") Switzerland and Northern Italy. Persecuted Evangelical Christians of 16th, 17th and 18th Century; Spain and Portugal and overseas possessions in the broader sense might be considered of the same Latin Christian family.

In three main parts of the world; in Northern and Western Europe, all through North America and in South Africa, there are millions of persons of Huguenot descent, and tens of thousands of them who are conscious of that descent. Among these millions we might find undoubtedly many in Canada and Australia, although there are no Huguenot Societies there.

Those who are conscious of their Huguenot descent and of the privileges and obligations, the rights and duties going with it, in part have banded themselves together, since the last three-quarters of a century, into Huguenot Societies, under one name or the other.

In Europe seven of such societies exist; in American not less than nineteen, formerly fifteen local societies, three general organizations, and three church congregations; in South Africa one general society for the whole union exists.

EUROPE

France, the main original homeland* of the Huguenots, was foremost in forming a Huguenot Society under the name of (translated) "Society for the History of French Protestantism;" as the name indicates its scope precedes as well as includes the Huguenot period proper. It covers also its part of Wallonia (located in Paris.)

Belgium, through its Walloon (i.e. Gallic-French) speaking provinces, (a left over from the erstwhile "Seventeen United Netherlands" which ended in 1579) is another original Huguenot homeland. Belgium's present Protestants are mostly the Flemish (Dutch) speaking ones, while in Belgium's Walloon provinces, the once so numerous Protestants since 1579 are but few. The (translated) "Society for Belgium Protestant History," located in Brussels, naturally covers the field of both its Walloon (French) and Flemish (Dutch) speaking populations.

Holland (better said; The Kingdom of the Netherlands) has as a branch of its established "Dutch Reformed Church," the so-called "Walloon Church," a small number of French preaching congregations, (from 1572 up to this day), started by

organizations, and three church congregations; in South Africa Walloon speaking Netherland Protestants before 1579, continued by their refugee Walloon brethren who came from the subdued South to the freed North, the new "Dutch Republic," and ever since reinforced, first by refugee Huguenots from France (especially since the Revocation of 1685) and later by all French speaking persons settling in the Dutch Republic or its successor, the Kingdom of the Netherlands. This Walloon branch within the Dutch Reformed Church has formed its own Historical society, known as the "Commission Wallonne" (Walloon Historical Committee) located at Leyden, Holland. It has in the course of almost a century, by degrees built up a fine and complete Huguenot Historical Library which possesses, in addition to printed works, many unpublished vital Huguenot records of unique nature and of great Huguenot historical and genealogical value. The part of it covered by baptism, marriage and death records of these Holland (Netherland) Walloon Congregations from the earliest date on up till about AD 1750, has been merged into one comprehensive and easily consulted "Card Catalogue," which has been fully described by me in one of the publications of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania (vol. IX, pages 47-55). The contents of this "Card Catalogue" are of the greatest importance for the reconstruction of Huguenot lineage, not only for those whose descendants remain in Holland, but even more for those of them whose ancestors by way of that country (and many they were) have migrated to England, America and South Africa. Each of these three should obtain a complete transcript of the "Card Catalogue."

England and in fact all Great Britain and Ireland, has had for over seventy years its "Huguenot Society of London," which has a splendid Huguenot historical library, with special bearing on its own territory and which has published a great many, if not all of the Huguenot vital church records there preserved, each of them with very concise historical introduction.

Germany has (or had) its active "Deutsche Huguenotten Verein," located at Berlin, which besides numerous publications for many years has issued a Huguenot historical periodical, as have the Societies in France, Belgium and Holland. The fate of its library through the second World War, we do not know. Through my correspondents in the L.D.S. Genealogical Society at Salt Lake City and their present research workers in Germany, I have learned that many of the still unpublished Huguenot vital records in Germany, through my own timely warning in 1938 and 1939 to German archivists, have been saved from destruction. Some of them however, have been burned in bomb raids.

Switzerland's only Huguenot Society is that of the "Land of Vaud," at Torre Pellice. The Vaudois, as a people, has a far more ancient history of their Evangelical Faith and the persecutions suffered on account of it, than have most of the Huguenots. They are the Waldensians, or at least part of these, for Northern Italy and Southern France was likewise the home of the Waldensians. The named Society, though local and small, concerns itself therefore as far as means and capacities go, with the whole Waldensian history and the preservation of old MS records. Again here the L.D.S. Genealogical Society has lent an important helping hand in 1948 and 1949, its zealous researchers in those regions have made a complete micro film record of these MSS. In time the Huguenot Societies may consult this transcript profitably.

Scandinavia furnishes the latest addition to the family of European Huguenot Societies. It is located at Copenhagen, Denmark and has been formed through the instance of the late Rev. Dr. C. Nicolet, a native of the "Land of Liege," in Belgium and for many years pastor of the venerable French Reformed Church there, where since the Revocation refugees had settled. The church services are still in French and conducted according to the Huguenot Calvinists Presbyterian order. (The Huguenot Society of Scandinavia is patronized by the King of Denmark and also by the Crown Prince of Sweden, whose expert service to the course of present day protestant unification and cooperation is well known. This Society more than the others has contact with the Huguenot Society of Germany.)

Africa, South Africa, i.e. The Union, has had for a number of years its Huguenot Society of South Africa, which concerns itself—historically—chiefly with records of the earliest Netherland settlers at the Cape in 1656 and following years, among whom the Huguenot element was strong. The Revocation re-enforced this element after 1685 and up to 1710 and later, mostly by way of Holland. For records and information concerning Huguenot South African forbears prior to the dates of immigration there, this society therefore heavily leans upon the "Walloon Committee," in Leyden, Holland, and also benefits by the work of the Huguenot Society of London, England.

All these named eight Huguenot Societies have set themselves the task:

- a. The fostering of the Huguenot principles, ideals, faith, in the communities where they exist and between themselves.

- b. The gathering, preserving, publishing of historical material concerning Huguenot history (and genealogy) in their special national communities first of all, and further for the benefit of all Huguenot descendants throughout the world.

The Societies in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and England, each have built up a considerable library and collection of unpublished documents. These also have published a great part of the latter so far. The Societies in France and Belgium each have published for many years a periodical historical "Bulletin," but the war and its aftermath have greatly retarded publications. In Germany the Huguenot Society has not yet been heard from since 1939. Their outcry on the day of the war's beginning (3 Sept. 1939) was most pathetic. They sent me from Berlin a number of their publications in the very last mail to leave that country. Already before then, the Pastor of the Huguenot Church of Berlin had fled from the fury of his wayward government, taken refuge in Copenhagen, where he became pastor of the German Reformed Church, a cordial cooperation of Rev. Dr. Nicolet of the Huguenot Church there.

AMERICA

The Huguenot Societies in America practically all are thus far of an entirely different nature. The senior of them all, "The Huguenot Society of America," founded in 1885, in commemoration of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, always has been, and still is an exception. Of all the Huguenot Societies in America it comes closest in its scope, nature and activities to the larger of the Huguenot Societies in Europe. It has in New York a fine "Huguenot Library," served at regular daily hours by expert librarians. It has published at least some original Huguenot historical material, and it is a great and always ready stand-by for information requested by other Huguenot bodies everywhere. It is the "First Fruit" of the crop of Huguenot Societies in America, harvested as a result of French-American contacts in peace and war. The two World Wars have had at least this good by-product. In the first World War (1914-18), especially during the American participation in it (1917-18), and the following few years of occupation of European regions by American troops and reconstruction workers, acquaintance with French Protestantism was renewed. The Y.M.C.A. and the Federal Council of Churches in America have revived among Americans the interest in the Huguenot fathers and principles and history. The first result in this respect was the founding in 1919 of the

Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, which has a large membership and has published some twenty volumes of its "Publications."

The Huguenot Society of South Carolina is old and venerable, grown out of American history itself without much European contact. There, in Charleston, S. C., still exists a "French Reformed Church" of Calvinistic creed and ritual and of the Presbyterian order; the only one in all America having its origin in colonial times. It has maintained a regular publication for more than fifty years, but is comparatively isolated from its sister-societies. The historical Huguenot Societies of *New Rochelle* and of *New Paltz*, in nature and chronologically, must be classified with "The Huguenot Society of America." The Huguenot Societies which were formed in America, in rapid chronological succession between 1919 and 1939, after that of Pennsylvania, must be classified with the latter. After that period only a few local societies were added. Still in spite of much similarity, there has grown gradually a wholesome variety within the ranks of the latter group. Outstanding among them is the *Huguenot Society of Washington*, from which a great cultural and spiritual influence is emanating since its founding in 1927, not only among sister Huguenot societies in America but throughout the nation's religious life. It has been instrumental in calling the attention to a need for a *Federation of Huguenot Societies in America*, and this body was formed in 1930. A peaceful agency, the Huguenot Walloon New Netherland Tercentenary in 1924, was responsible for the founding of "*The Huguenot Memorial Association*," centered in Huguenot Park, on Staten Island, and the lovely "Huguenot Memorial Church." This location is historical through its long connection with the French Reformed settlers on Staten Island. From 1924 on for a number of years the Rev. Frost, the pastor of this Huguenot Memorial Church has been a leading force in Huguenot life in America. Its present pastor, Rev. Dr. Burggraef is the heir to this task and tradition. Though the Rev. Dr. Vurpillot, pastor of the Episcopal Church of St. John, at Lafayette Park, Washington, opposite the White House, and founder, the Huguenot Society of Washington in 1927, has done much to form the "Federation," his former congregation of Charleston, S. C., (French Reformed) and the Huguenot Society of South Carolina have not joined the Federation.

An important factor in Huguenot life in America is the venerable French Church of New York, named the *Chureh of Saint Esprit*. Though long since a parish of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of New York, its beginnings in 1624 were French Reformed, i.e., of the Calvinistic Creed and the Presbyterian order

Having its origin as a Netherland Walloon (French speaking) congregation, it lived for many years under one church roof with its sister congregation, the Netherland Dutch, or Netherland Dutch Reformed congregation, the two congregations forming one church-body. These Walloon Protestants were not foreign refugees in the Dutch Republic at home, nor in the New Netherland colony. They, or rather their fathers one or two generations back, in the beginning of the Netherland war of Independence started in 1568, merely had moved from the subdued Netherland provinces (now named Belgium) to the freed Netherland provinces, the Dutch Republic. Netherlanders they and their fathers had always been; never Spanish Belgians. The fact the Dutch Republic, officially "The Republic of the Seven United Netherlands" or in abbreviation "The United Netherlands," in Latin were called "*Belgica Foederata*" has been sometimes misleading for those not well versed in Netherland history. Even then these Netherland Walloons had some brethren from the French Walloon provinces among them, and both groups had some who had lived for some time in England and from there repatriated to the (northern) Netherlands. When much later this Walloon Reformed sub-congregation was gradually more and more re-inforced by other French speaking Reformed arrivals in New York (of late New Amsterdam) the same thing happened there as in London; they became numerically strong enough to have a church building and soon a church of their own. Then no longer were they called the Walloon (French) Reformed Church, but simply the French Reformed Church. The Revocation added to their number a good many direct refugees from France, or such as had come by way of England, Holland or German ports. Among those later arrivals was a stronger Episcopalian tendency and in New York their church soon became an Episcopal diocese parish church. Under the most active and inspired leadership for the last 25 years, of its Rector, the Rev. Dr. John A. Maynard, the Church of Saint Esprit has resumed a great deal of its Presbyterian heritage, in practical creed, policy and form of worship. The ancient Psalm hymns and their tunes once more may be heard there as they were in 1624 and afterward.

This church anew has become a force in Huguenot circles in America and in the Huguenot World. It was Dr. Maynard who in 1939 seemed to become the American "bridgehead," of which Rev. Nicolet of Copenhagen French Reformed Church was willing to be the European counterpart "bridgehead," so as to span the Atlantic in preparation of a Huguenot World Congress, either in London or in Paris and a possible resulting Huguenot World Fed-

eration, in 1940. In the early summer of 1939, at the King of Denmark's expense, Dr. C. Nicolet crossed the ocean and spent several weeks in America, chiefly as Dr. Maynard's guest. But—September 1939 was not far off. The whole world knows what happened then, though "the mad men of Berlin" whose brief, self-seeking glory ended so ignominiously in May 1945. Of course, the Huguenot World Congress plan had to be postponed. Dr. Nicolet barely reached safely the European shores on the liner "Pilsudski," which later found a watery grave. Like so many other projects in the realm of God's Kingdom, culture and civilization, the Huguenot World Congress became indefinitely suspended. Since 1945, however, many of these projects again have been taken up and successfully been carried out, for instance, "The World Federation of Churches." Is there any reason why also the Huguenot World Congress Plan, and that for a Huguenot World Federation, should not be taken up again? But first the dormant, and almost prostrate, formerly so highly spiritual and historical Huguenot Societies in Europe, must be rehabilitated. Let this be in *Our "Holy Year, 1950."*

By a sort of Huguenot "Marshall Plan" our Societies in America and in South Africa might and should lend a helping moral and material hand. Through the stronger Huguenot Societies remaining in France, England, Holland and Scandinavia, the weaker three, those of Belgium, Germany and Switzerland can be helped to their feet again.

After the above given resumé and review, does the question "Why Huguenot Societies?" still need an answer? Only this, we Huguenot Descendants, for a small portion so far, banded together into hereditary, spiritual and historical societies, have besides our privileges and rights a serious task before us. "Noblesse Oblige!" We have local, national and world wide duties. Is it sufficient for local Huguenot Societies in America to have a snug monthly meeting in the fall to spring season every year? Is it sufficient that each of us traces and knows his own Huguenot lineage priding himself on it and letting it go at that? And is . . . ? . . . Is it not! The Huguenot Societies all throughout the world are very much like the fingers of our hands; none is exactly like the other yet five make one hand, and five more an opposite symmetrical hand. The Huguenot Societies in Europe all have something in common, as have those in America, what the other group has not. Their innate and cultivated characteristics, activities, possibilities, complement and supplement each other.

LIST OF SOME RECENT WORKS RELATING TO
THE HUGUENOTS

Continued from Volume XXI, Page 40

Contributed by W. Blake Metheny, Esq.

Chinard, Gilbert, *Les réfugiés huguenots en Amérique*, Paris, Société D'Édition "Les Belles-Lettres," 1925, 283 p.

Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, *Bulletin*, No. 1 (1944)—No. 8 (1950).

Fox, Frank Bird, *Two Huguenot Families: De Blois, Lucas*, Cambridge, Mass., Priv. print., University Press, 1949, 131 p.

Holman, Winifred Lovering, *Legaré Notes*, (The American Genealogist, XXV, [Jan. 1949]; 1-15).

Hoffman, William J., *Francois De Bruyn of "Bruynsburg," New Utrecht, L. I., And His De Moucheron Ancestors*, (The American Genealogist, XXV, [Oct. 1949]; 209-19).

Maynard, John A., *The Huguenot Church of New York*, New York, French Church of Saint Esprit, 1938, 333 p.

Shoemaker, Henry W., *Presidential Address* (Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of Penna., II and III).

....., *A Tour of Huguenot Countries*, (Proceedings of the Huguenot Society of Penna., II and III).

....., *The Legend of the Great Indian Cave of Jackson Township, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania*, Harrisburg, Penna., Priv. print., the author, 1950, 5 p. Contains local Huguenot traditions.

....., *Some Forgotten Pennsylvania Huguenots*, Harrisburg, Penna., Priv. print., the author, 1950, 9 p. Delivered as an address before the Huguenot Society of Penna. on May 6, 1950.

....., *General Bouquet's Birthplace Unmarked, His Grave Lost*, (Latrobe [Penna.] Bulletin, issue of Jan. 12, 1951).

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR 1949

Read at 1950 Assembly

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1949.....	\$2,919.92
Dues and Fees.....	1,623.00
Interest on Endowment Fund.....	72.52
Sale of Books and Coins.....	60.80
	<hr/>
	\$4,676.24

EXPENDITURES

Dues to Federation of Huguenot Societies.....	\$ 15.00
Registrar's Expense Account.....	32.60
Printing and Engrossing.....	498.73
Postage	70.00
Music at Annual Meeting.....	30.00
Honorarium	25.00
Expenses at Annual Meeting.....	90.00
Miscellaneous	63.65
Balance, December 31, 1949.....	3,851.26
	<hr/>
	\$4,676.24

ENDOWMENT FUND

U. S. Government Bonds.....	\$2,500.00
5 Shares Pa. Power and Light, 4½ Pref.....	565.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,065.00

Respectfully submitted,

CLARA E. B. REX, *Treasurer.*

N. B.—“Miscellaneous” items were:

Montgomery Bank Box Rent.....	\$ 2.40
Penna. Co. Storage.....	5.00
Three Huguenot Crosses	56.25
	<hr/>
	\$ 63.65

Expenses in re Annual Meeting:

Evening Reception—Barclay.....	\$ 20.00
M. Bonnet bill at Barclay.....	8.00
Flowers in Church	8.00
Transportation of S. R. Flags.....	14.00
McCallister 15c a head (tips) and four guests.....	40.00
	<hr/>
	\$ 90.00

REPORTS ON "THE GENERAL COUNCIL," "RECEPTION
AND LUNCHEON," AND "THE FOURTEENTH CONGRESS"
ON APRIL 22, 1950
GENERAL COUNCIL

A meeting of the General Council of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America was held April 22, 1950, at the Hotel Shoreham, Washington, D. C. Those present were:

Craig Wright Muckle, M.D., President General; Miss Maud Burr Morris, First Vice-President General; Mrs. Frederick C. Pew, Second Vice-President General; Canon George J. Cleaveland, Chaplain General; Mrs. Fred D. Coulson, Secretary General; Mr. Howard W. Satterfield, Treasurer General; Mrs. George W. Moran, Registrar General; Mrs. Frank B. Steele, Honorary President General; Mr. Harrison Deyo, Honorary President General.

Member Societies and representatives: New York, Mr. Harrison Deyo; California, Mrs. Frederick C. Pew; Washington, D. C., Mrs. Absolom Waller (President), Mrs. Elgie G. Purvis and Mrs. William F. Pearson (Councillors General), and Mrs. Margaret H. Debra (Delegate); Michigan, Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith (President and Councillor), and Mrs. Henry B. Kellogg (Delegate); New Jersey, Mr. Louis DuBois (Second Vice-President), Miss Dorothy Taylor and Mrs. H. W. Satterfield (Councillors General); Ohio, Mr. Howard Collette (Recording Secretary) and Mrs. Collett, and Mrs. Howard B. Diefenbach and Mrs. Evelyn True Button (Councillors General); Pennsylvania, Mrs. Vincent Godshall (Recording Secretary), Mrs. J. Edgar Hires and Mrs. William S. Tompkins (Delegates), Mr. William Blake Metheny (Attorney and Chairman of Committee for National Organization), Mr. Thomas R. White (Attorney and Delegate); West Virginia, Mrs. Alpheus Riddle (Councillor General); French Church of Saint Esprit and Huguenot Memorial Association, Mr. Harrison Deyo.

The meeting was called to order by the President General, Craig Wright Muckle, M.D., who asked the Secretary General, Mrs. Fred D. Coulson, to give a brief resume of the minutes of the General Council meeting, April 23, 1949.

The Treasurer General, Howard W. Satterfield, gave a report of the treasury, which shows a balance in the Plainfield Trust Co., Plainfield, N. J., as of April 17, 1950, of \$619.13. He stated dues for all Member Societies had been paid. (Report is filed).

Informal reports of the Officers General and of the representatives of the Member Societies followed.

Mrs. Frank B. Steele, editor of the *Huguenot Bulletin*, reported. It was decided the bulletin be mailed to each member of the Federation. Mrs. Steele asked if it might be possible to get a check on the membership of the Federation, as a basis for the number of *Huguenot Bulletins* to be printed. The Secretary General was instructed to contact the Member Societies as to membership. (This has been done.) The type of bulletin was discussed, and it was voted to resume the old format with bulletins issued biannually.

William Blake Metheny, Attorney and Chairman of the Committee to study the question of uniting the Huguenot Societies in a National Organization, passed out mimeographed copies of a workable "Constitution and By-Laws" to be used as a guide for a possible National Organization. He said these were a tentative chart of plans for study and the consideration of the General Council. Mr. Metheny, at all times, gives most valuable service to the Federation, and his plans were considered favorably and feasible by those present. Mr. Metheny was given the unanimous thanks of the General Council. His report with specific recommendations will be presented to the Fourteenth Congress during the afternoon.

A letter was read from Mrs. W. B. Boles, Secretary-Treasurer of North Carolina Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of

Virginia, saying that they had decided without a dissenting vote to apply for affiliation with the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America. A check for the year's dues and a certified copy of By-Laws were enclosed. The General Council voted the acceptance of the North Carolina Society to membership, as a recommendation for action by the Fourteenth Annual Congress.

The President General stated that New Rochelle wants to organize a Huguenot Group and affiliate with the Federation. A discussion followed as to whether such a group should affiliate with their State. Dr. Muckle suggested we should keep them interested. A Church classification was discussed: whether Associate, Member or Group affiliation.

The Secretary General, Mrs. Coulson, asked that she be notified of any change of Member Society Officers.

Adjourned.

A receiving line was formed of Officers General to greet the delegates, members and guests attending the Fourteenth Congress. Mrs. Virginia Nelson was in charge.

(Signed) BERYL G. COULSON,
Secretary General

RECEPTION AND LUNCHEON

National Officers in the Receiving Line: President General, Craig Wright Muckle, M.D.; Honorary President General, Mrs. Frank B. Steele; Honorary President General, Mr. Harrison Deyo; First Vice-President General, Miss Maud Burr Morris; Second Vice-President General, Mrs. Frederick C. Pew; Chaplain General, Canon George J. Cleaveland and Mrs. Cleaveland; Secretary General, Mrs. Fred D. Coulson; Treasurer General, Mr. Howard W. Satterfield and Mrs. Satterfield; Registrar General, Mrs. George W. Moran; Historian General, Mr. Hyler Clyde Brake.

Seated at the Speaker's table along with the above named were: Mrs. J. Emmet Sebree, President, Daughters Colonial Wars, D. C.; Mrs. Loren E. Rex, First Vice-President General, N. S. D. A. R.; Mr. Samuel Herrick, First President of the Federation.

Invocation by the Chaplain General, Canon George J. Cleaveland, Washington Cathedral.

Welcome by the President General, Craig Wright Muckle, M.D., who stressed the fact that the Federation is a unique organization in that it is not only a Genealogical society, but also a religious society. He emphasized the fact that the ancient values and beliefs of our ancestors are needed in the present struggle. The plans for forming a National Society were briefly discussed.

The following guests were briefly introduced: Mr. Samuel Herrick, First President General of the Federation; Mrs. Fred D. Coulson, Secretary General and President National of The Women Descendants of the Ancient & Honorable Artillery Co.; Mrs. H. W. Satterfield, Deputy Gov. Gen. Soc. Mayflower Descendants, New Jersey; Mrs. W. F. Pearson, National President of Daughters of the Barons of Runnemede, Councilor Gen., and member of Council of the Huguenot Society, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Edward C. Brewer, State Regent, Mississippi D. A. R., First Vice-President Mississippi Branch of the Society of Huguenots of the Founders of Manakin Town in the Colony of Virginia; Mrs. Herbert H. McCampbell, President of Tennessee Branch of the Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia; Mrs. J. Emmett Sebree, Past National President Pen Women's League; President of Daughters of Colonial Wars, D. C.; and Historian of Huguenot Society of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Jerome Powers, National President Daughters of American Colonists; Music by Mr. Harlan Castle, soloist, and Miss Minna Nieman, pianist.

FOURTEENTH CONGRESS

The Fourteenth Congress of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America was held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 22, 1950. The Congress convened following a luncheon for members and guests.

The President General, Craig Wright Muckle, M.D., called the business meeting to order at 2:45 P.M. and declared the minutes of April 23, 1949, accepted.

The resignation of Mrs. George W. Moran was accepted with regret, and the President General, Dr. Muckle, called attention to the minutes of November 26, 1949, and the action taken by the General Council contingent to Mrs. Moran's refusal to reconsider her resignation, and named Mrs. Henry Kellogg of Highland Park, Michigan, as Registrar General.

Mr. Dana F. Angier, Chairman of Registration made his report giving the final tabulation as 120 total registration. There were 10 Member Societies represented with 102 registered, 7 other Huguenot Societies represented with 7 registered, and 11 non-members as guests. (Report filed in full.)

Mr. Howard W. Satterfield reported as Treasurer General, and gave a balance as of April 17, 1950, of \$619.13.

Mrs. George W. Moran reported from the files of the Registrar General. The present membership of the Federation is approximately 1500.

The Congress unanimously ratified the recommendation of the General Council to accept The North Carolina Huguenot Society of the Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia, as a member of the Federation.

Greetings and reports were received from: The Huguenot Society of America, Major Louis DuBois; California (46), Mrs. Frederick C. Pew, Delegate and Second Vice-President General; Washington, D. C. (over 300), Mrs. Absalom Waller, President; Michigan (94), Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith, President; New Jersey (154), Miss Dorothy Taylor, First Vice-President; Ohio (57), Mrs. Howard B. Diefenbach, Delegate and Councillor General; Pennsylvania (800), Wm. Blake Metheny, Vice-President; West Virginia (37), Mrs. Alpheus Riddle, Organizing President.

French Church du Saint Esprit—Mr. Harrison Deyo, with a report of Dr. Maynard: In 1949, 100 services in French and 3 in English, 700 parishoners; The Huguenot Memorial Association—Mr. Harrison Deyo: The Association continues to work in advancing the Huguenot cause in America. In the French Church du Saint Esprit, 109 East 60th St., Manhattan, N. Y. City, two services are held each year: The Huguenot Service of Remembrance in April, and The Huguenot Service of Honor in October. The first Huguenot group arrived at New Amsterdam in 1624.

Greetings were extended from: The North Carolina Huguenot Society of Founders of Manakin in the Colony of Virginia, by Miss Mattie Higgs, Membership Chairman; Mrs. Edward C. Brewer, First Vice-President, Founders of Manakin, Mississippi; Mrs. Herbert C. McCampbell, President Tennessee Branch Huguenot Society of Founders of Manakin.

The President General, Dr. Muckle, stated that Texas and Missouri were considering founding Huguenot Societies.

It was moved by Mrs. Henry B. Kellogg of Michigan, and seconded by Mrs. Wm. Frederick Pierson of Washington, D. C., that the Federation withdraw from the American Coalition. The motion lost by 12 to 8.

Dr. Muckle declared the Federation would continue its membership in the American Coalition.

Dr. Muckle read a letter from Louis de Boer of Los Angeles on his paper, "Huguenot Societies—Why?", this was for discussion. Also a telegram of greetings from Dr. Wilhelm Eitel of the German Huguenot Association.

It was moved by Mrs. Steele and seconded by Mrs. Smith that the Federation meet in Washington, D. C., in 1951. Carried.

Mr. Metheny outlined plans for forming a National Society, and the State Societies were asked to send suggestions to Mr. Metheny.

It was moved by Mrs. Satterfield, and seconded that a rising vote of thanks be given to Mr. Metheny for his splendid work in preparing a tentative Constitution and By-Laws. (Enthusiastic and unanimous.)

A resolution of thanks was submitted by John Corbus of Pennsylvania that the Congress express its appreciative thanks to Mrs. Waller and her Committee, Mrs. Purvis, Mrs. Sanford and Mr. Angier, for the splendid arrangements for the Fourteenth Congress. They were most perfect!

It was moved by Miss Morris, seconded and carried that we form a National Society to take the place of the Federation. Unanimously carried.

Thanks to Dr. Muckle, President General for a year of outstanding service to the Federation!

Adjourned at 4:25 P.M.

(Signed) BERYL G. COULSON,
Secretary General.

JUNIOR MEMBERS

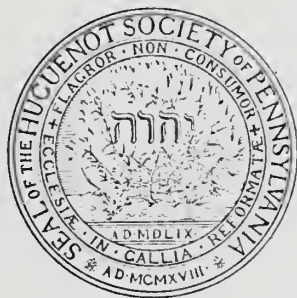
Children and grandchildren of active members of the Society, under the age of eighteen years, may be enrolled as junior members of the Society without charge. When the junior member reaches the age of eighteen years he, upon approval by the Executive Committee, becomes a regular member of the Society, subject to the payment of the regular dues, but is not required to pay the usual initiation fee. Junior members also may be enrolled as life members of the Society upon payment of the life membership fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00). Correspondence relating to junior membership should be addressed to the chairman of the junior membership committee, W. Blake Metheny, Esq., 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Building, Philadelphia 7, Pennsylvania.

Since the establishment of this program in 1947 the following junior members have been enrolled:

1. John Yost Stoudt
2. Craig Wright Muckle, Jr.
3. Christine Murdoch Muckle
4. Nancy Barbara Ludwig†
5. Leanne M. Snyder
6. Mary Ellen Snyder
7. Paul Palmer Craig
8. Maria Hamilton Craig
9. Daniel Feger Ancona, 3rd
10. William Jones Ancona
11. Helen Louise Vincent
12. Caryl Rickard Vincent
13. William Harradon Vincent
14. Laetitia Anne Worley
15. Margaret Rose Mullison
16. Mary Louise Mullison
17. Miles Kachline Dechant
18. Sally Lee Miller
19. Stuart Mershon Craig

20. Anna Hancock Dennis
 21. Charles Hay Hemminger, III*†
 22. Keith Royal Condit
 23. Christopher Dana Condit
 24. Geoffrey Dodd Condit
 25. Walter Lloyd Condit
 26. Cecelia Anne Condit
 27. Barbara Anne Cloud
 28. Diane Cloud
 29. Susan Adams Hires
 30. Charles Edgar Hires, Jr.
 31. John Bacon Hires
 32. Jacqueline Hires Groff
 33. John Alexander Diehl
 34. Henry Craig Robbins
 35. Sarah Franklin Robbins
 36. Thomas Nelson Robbins
 37. Sara Virginia Swope*
 38. Carol Ann Swope*
 39. Ruth Stetson Kershner*
 40. Robert Stoolman Julian
 41. David Hopkins Julian
 42. Lucy Craig Snyder
 43. Horace Roy Perret, Jr.
 44. Marion Dibert Suppes Perret
 45. George Osborne Ashman
 46. Sara Anne Dibert Ashman
 47. Thomas Wilbur Ashman
 48. Richard Bell Smith*
 49. Janeen Clare Smith*
 50. Sandra Lynn Glock
 51. Lydia Jeanne Etienne
 52. Sarah Shrewder*†
 53. Susie Annette Shrewder
 54. Nancy Jo Griffiths
 55. Gretchen Ann Griffiths
 56. William Hepler Foster†
 57. Robert Porter Rost
 58. Linda Rost
 59. David McCurdy Rost
 60. Constance Ohl Douglas
- * *Life Member.*
† *Now a Senior Member.*

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Huguenot Society
OF
PENNSYLVANIA



VOLUME XXIII

1952



RAYMOND E. SAUL

Fine Printing

Norristown, Pa.

at X-100
Anonymous



THE REVEREND DOCTOR FRANKLIN CLARK FRY, D.D., LL.D.
President of the United Lutheran Church in America

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THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA

OBJECT

To perpetuate the memory and promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots, and to promote social fellowship among their descendants.

To commemorate publicly at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots.

To discover, collect, and preserve the still existing documents, relics, monuments, etc., relating to the genealogy or history of the Huguenots, of America in general and of those of Pennsylvania in particular.

To gather and maintain a library composed of books, monographs, pamphlets, and manuscripts relating to the Huguenots and a museum for the preserving of relics and mementos illustrative of Huguenot life, manners, and customs.

To cause statedly to be prepared and read before the Society, papers, essays, etc., on Huguenot history generally, and related subjects.

MEMBERSHIP

The membership of the Society shall be:

Descendants of the Huguenot families who emigrated to America prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

Representatives of French families, whose profession of the Protestant faith antedates the Edict of Toleration, November 28, 1787.

The initial fee is \$7.00, which includes the first year's dues which are \$2.00 per annum. Life membership, \$30.00.

Children or grandchildren of active members of the Society under the age of eighteen may become junior members of the Society. No dues are charged for the junior member until he reaches his eighteenth year, when, upon approval by the Executive Committee, he becomes a regular member of the Society subject to the payment of the regular dues. Life membership for juniors, \$30.00.

INSIGNIA

The insignia of the Society, the Huguenot Cross, is not only beautiful and symbolic, but possesses the added charm afforded by the romance of history and tradition. It eloquently recalls a period of valor, constancy, faithfulness, and loyalty to truth. It is becoming more and more a sign among the descendants of the Huguenots throughout the whole world. It is worn today with consciousness of pride and honor in many lands.

During the first World War, the Protestant Deaconesses of France adopted its use for their order, and many a French soldier fastened one of these little silver crosses to his cap, as he left for the front. They desired in this way to testify to their Protestant origin and their Christian faith, believing that if their valiant grandparents loved to carry them formerly to their secret assemblies for worship in the desert, where they placed themselves in danger of their lives, this venerable relic ought also to fortify them in the line of battle and in the face of death, and hoping if wounded to be in this way recognized by a Protestant nurse or chaplain.

It is frequently given today in the Huguenot families in France, by the godmother, when she presents the new babe, smiling in its face, for baptism; to the youth as a remembrance of their confirmation, the first Holy Communion, at anniversaries of birth, marriage, Christmas, or on New Year's Day.

It is impossible to state precisely the period in which our Huguenot ancestors adopted the usage of what they called Sainted Spirit. It certainly existed before the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes (1685). It was worn as an emblem of their faith. The eight corners of the four arms of the Cross of Malta were regarded as signifying the *Eight Beatitudes*, the *fleur-de-lis*, *Mother Country of France*, and the suspended dove, the *Church under the Cross*.



This particular design (the Languedoc Cross) was discovered by Rev. Andrew Mailhet in the province of Languedoc and dates from the Eighteenth Century. The ribbon is white edged with stripes of French blue, and yellow (the golden fleur-de-lis) and is symbolic of the ideals and traditions of the Huguenots. The cross is made in gold and generally worn by ladies as a *lavalliere*. It is emblematic of the Huguenot faith. It is a thing of beauty, a joy forever.

PUBLICATIONS
(Leading Features)

VOLUME I. Published in 1919, 46 pages. Price \$1.00.

Minutes of the organization of the Society, January 9, 1918. Minutes of the first meeting of the Society, Reading, April 13, 1918; Address by the President, Rev. John Baer Stoudt; Address by Rev. John F. Moyer; Address by Rev. Henry Anet, delegate of the Franco-Belgian Committee to the Protestant Churches in America; A paper: "Huguenot Migrations," by Rev. James I. Good, D.D.; Letter from General John J. Pershing.

VOLUMES II and III. Published in 1921, 110 pages. Price \$1.00.

"The Pioneers of the Huguenot Element in America," Louis P. deBoer, Denver, Colo.; "The First Huguenot Settlers in the Lehigh Valley," Charles R. Roberts, Allentown, Pa.; Address by Rev. Isaac Stahr, Oley, Pa.; Commemorative Poem, John H. Chatham; Address by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, Litt.D.; "The Huguenot Cross," by Rev. John Baer Stoudt; "The Huguenots," by Col. Henry A. duPont; "A Tour of Huguenot Countries," by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker.

VOLUME IV. Published in 1922, 80 pages. Price \$1.00.

Address, Press notices, etc., on the occasion of the Reception given to General Robert Georges Nivelles and Rev. Andre Monod, the delegates of the French Republic to the Pilgrim Tercentenary Celebrations; "Pilgrims, Huguenots and Walloons," Rev. William Elliott Griffis, D.D.

VOLUME V. 87 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Leading articles: "Admiral de Coligny," by Col. William Gospard Coligny, New Orleans; "The Conde Family and the Belgian Huguenots," by Charles Newton Candee, Toronto, Canada; "Jesse de Forest," by Robert W. deForest, New York; "The Huguenot-Walloon Tercentenary; Reminiscence of Queen Wilhelmina," by the Right Reverend James H. Darlington, D.D., Harrisburg.

VOLUME VI. 43 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Address, Baron de Cartier; Proclamation by Hon. Alfred E. Smith; Sermon preached at the Dedication of the National Huguenot Memorial Church, Cobb; Letter to Theodore Roosevelt; List of Members.

VOLUME VII. 78 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

Book Reviews; Press notices; The Jean Bertolet Bi-Centenary Huguenot Day at the Sesqui-Centennial Exhibition; Address, Admiral William Sims; General Daniel Roberdeau; Bryn Mawr Assembly; The John Calvin Museum.

VOLUME VIII. 79 pages, illustrated. Price \$1.00.

French Alliance Celebration, Valley Forge, May 5, 1928; The French Alliance, by Gen. Charles P. Summerall; Valley Forge, by Rev. Joseph Fort Newton; the Feu de Joye, by Rev. Dr. John Baer Stoudt.

VOLUME IX. 80 pages. Price \$1.00.

Charter; The Strassburger Award; Debt of France to Protestantism, Rev. Florian Vurpillot; General Wendel Cushing Neville; The Autumn Assembly, Bethlehem; The Tercentenary Year; The Huguenot-Walloon Card Index, Louis P. DeBoer; The French Racial Strain in Colonial Pennsylvania, Prof. Wayland Fuller Dunaway, Ph.D.

VOLUME X. 52 pages. Charter; List of Members. Price \$1.00.

VOLUME XI. 62 pages. Price \$1.00.

The George Washington Bicentenary, Colonel U. S. Grant, 3rd; Huguenot and Puritan Influence on the Development of America, Dr. Boyd Edwards; The Huguenot Settlement in South Africa, Hon. Eric Hendrick Louw; The Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, Maud B. Morris.

VOLUME XII. The George Washington Bicentenary Number. 140 pp. Ill. It is devoted entirely to Nicholas Martiau, the earliest American ancestor of George Washington. This issue has been regarded as presenting the most important and significant new Washington data of the Bicentennial. \$2.50.

VOLUME XIII. Lafayette Centenary Number. Contains accounts of the 1932, 1933, 1934 meetings. 38 pages. Price \$1.00.

VOLUME XIV. Price \$1.00.

Huguenot Ancestry of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, King George VI, Queen Wilhelmina: 250th Anniversary of Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

VOLUME XV. 32 pages. Price \$1.00.

Account of the Twentieth Annual Meeting. First Reformed Church, Reading, May 8, 1937; Address of Welcome by the Rev. Dr. Daniel Wetzel; President's Address by the Rev. Dr. Edgar Franklin Romig; Address by Hon. George S. Messersmith; The Twenty-first Annual Meeting, First Reformed Church, Easton, May 21, 1938; The Swedish Tercentenary; Peter Minuit, by the Rev. Dr. Edgar F. Romig; The Huguenots Through Nazi Eyes, by Rev. John Joseph Stoudt; The Dedication of the Statue of General Lafayette on the Campus of Lafayette College.

VOLUME XVI. 61 pages. Price \$1.00.

Program of Twenty-second Annual Meeting held at Stroudsburg, May 13, 1939. Program of Twenty-third Annual Meeting held in Moravian Church, Lititz, May 11th, 1940. Program of Twenty-fourth Annual

Meeting held in Grand Ball Room, Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, May 10, 1941. Program of Twenty-fifth Annual Meeting held in Christ Episcopal Church, Reading, May 2, 1942. List of admissions to membership in the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, 1443 in number.

VOLUME XVII. 34 pages. Price \$1.00.

John Baer Stoudt Memorial; Silver Anniversary Meeting held in St. Paul's Reformed Church, Reading, Pa., June 12, 1943. President LeVan's Anniversary Address; Address, Chaplain John J. Stoudt, "This Is My Body." Proceedings Twenty-seventh Annual Meeting. Second Reformed Church, Reading, Pa., May 6, 1944. Annual Address, Dr. Wm. Barrow Pugh. Memorial Service, with Address for Rev. John Baer Stoudt, D.D., Address, Rev. John A. F. Maynard, Ph.D.

VOLUME XVIII. Published 1946, 72 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 28th and 29th annual meetings. Address, "1945 Looks at the Huguenots," by Dr. M. M. Odgers, President of Girard College; Resolutions in memory of Edith White Birch and W. A. Herbert Reider; Address, "The Christian Individual and the Secular State," by Dale H. Moore, Th.D., President of Cedar Crest College; Address, "Neiderbronn Over Alsace, France," by Rev. Paul G. Kuntz; Memorial Address, John Joseph Stoudt, Ph.D.

VOLUME XIX. Published 1947, 38 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 30th annual meeting. Address, "The Rise and Progress of Religious Liberty," by Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D.; "Who Were the Huguenots and What Did They Do?"; List of new members; Junior Membership program. Presidents and terms of office. Huguenot Cross Awards.

VOLUME XX. Published 1948, 44 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 31st annual meeting. Address, "What Is Freedom?" by H. M. J. Klein, Ph.D., L.H.D. Address, Major General Daniel B. Strickler, Lieutenant-Governor of Pennsylvania; "Tribute to L. Gertrude Fryburg."

VOLUME XXI. Published 1950, 41 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 32nd annual meeting. Address, "The French Underground," by the Hon. Frank R. Bonnet of France. Summary of address, "The Economic Structure in Germany," by the Hon. Edward LeRoy vanRoden, President Judge of the Orphans' Court, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Minutes of meetings of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America in 1949. List of recent works relating to the Huguenots, by W. Blake Metheny, Esq.

VOLUME XXII. Published 1951, 42 pages. Price \$1.00.

Report of the 33rd annual meeting. Address by the Rt. Rev. Kenneth G. Hamilton, Ph.D., Bishop of the Moravian Church. Address, "Some Forgotten Pennsylvania Huguenots," by Col. Henry W. Shoemaker, Litt.D.

Paper, "Huguenot Societies—Why?"; by Louis P. deBoer, LL.B., A.M. Minutes of meetings of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America in 1950.

NOTE: No copies of Volumes VI, VII, XII, XIV and XV, remain. Copies of these exhausted numbers are needed to complete the files of the Society and of certain historical libraries. Members who can supply any of these volumes are requested to communicate with the Executive office, Norristown.

HUGUENOT PEDIGREES. The Society has secured a limited number of copies of Volume 2 of *Huguenot Pedigrees*, edited with introduction and notes by C. E. Lart, F. R. Hist. S.; Royal 8vo, paper boards, which are sold at two dollars per volume. Order from the Executive Office, Norristown.

HUGUENOT HALF DOLLAR. In 1924, the year of the Huguenot Walloon Tercentenary, there was issued the Huguenot Memorial Half Dollar, which has been pronounced the best memorial coin struck by the United States. Before the unsold coins were remelted the Society obtained a limited number, which are sold at One Dollar and Fifty Cents plus Thirty Cents for registration and postage. Orders from the Executive Office, Norristown.

ENDOWMENT FUND

At the November term of the Berks County Court, in 1929, the petition of the Society to be incorporated, was granted.

As a non-profit Corporation, the Society now possesses many valued books, pamphlets and papers, together with a permanent endowment fund of \$5,000.00, and a fund of \$3,000.00 for the publication of Huguenot historical research. In order that the work of the Society may be placed upon a more permanent basis, members and friends are asked to make specific or general bequests, using the following form:

I give and bequeath to the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania the sum of.....dollars to be used in the Endowment Fund (or to be applied to any specific cause or objective, as designated).

The office address is Times Herald Building, Norristown, Pa.

THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL ASSEMBLY

Held in

ZION LUTHERAN CHURCH

Harrisburg, Pa.

Saturday, May 5, 1951

P R O G R A M

MORNING SESSION 10:30—(D.S.T.)

MRS. MARY J. GOOD

Organist—Director of Music

PRELUDE—"Toccato in C" - - - - - Bach
 "Adagio" - - - - - Bach
 PROCESSIONAL—"Now Thank We All Our God" - - - - - Cruger
 INVOCATION - - - - - Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer
 HYMN—"Faith of Our Fathers"
 SCRIPTURE—GLORIA PATRI - - - - - Dr. John Joseph Stoudt
 PRAYER - - - - - Dr. John Joseph Stoudt
 SOLO—"God Is Our Refuge" - - - - - Ward-Stephens
 Virginia Watkins, Soprano

ADDRESS OF WELCOME - - - - - Rev. Viggo Swensen
 Pastor Zion Lutheran Church

RESPONSE - - - - - Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D.
 President Huguenot Society

ANNUAL ADDRESS - - - - - Franklin Clark Fry, D.D., LL.D.
 President of the United Lutheran Church in America

"THE PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND RELIGIOUS LOYALTY"

HYMN—"My Country 'Tis of Thee"

AWARDING OF HUGUENOT CROSS TO:

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Dr. Charles E. Schaeffer

BUSINESS

REPORT OF OFFICERS

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(b) Secretary

(c) Treasurer

Election of New Members

Election of Officers

THE DOXOLOGY

THE BENEDICTION

POSTLUDE—"Carillon" - - - - - Vienne

LUNCHEON

SOCIAL HALL—Zion Lutheran Church

ADDRESS - - - - - Dr. Sylvester K. Stevens
 State Historian, Pennsylvania
 Historical and Museum Commission

"PENNSYLVANIA'S TRADITION OF RELIGIOUS FREEDOM"

FORUM AND DISCUSSION

ADJOURNMENT

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY
OF PENNSYLVANIA

In Zion Lutheran Church, Harrisburg, Pa., May 5, 1951

BY THE REV. DR. FRANKLIN CLARK FRY

—Reading from Ecclesiasticus—

With these notable words from the 44th Chapter of Ecclesiasticus, I come with you into the halls of memory, honored to be with you on this day, above all because of those to whom we do honor as we remember.

There is a measure of appropriateness in all that has been said of me as a Lutheran by my Reformed friend (the President); because there are many links not only between the Reformed Church and the Huguenots of old but particularly with those of us who are Lutherans.

To think of Lutherans is to think of the Reformation, and we give thanks to God for His kindness to the Church through the Reformation. These are days for a new sense of cooperation and unity of spirit in the Church of Jesus Christ. These are days when with a new degree of ecumenicity, men can come together and appreciate as one the remarkable and enduring heritage which we have. If there are yet many hands raised in hostility to the Christian religion, there are also many hands raised in utter devotion to Jesus Christ! For these reasons as a Protestant and as an American, I rejoice.

If you were to look over the primary characteristics of those whom we honor at this meeting, I wonder if you would find that the first of them was utter and complete reliance on God. If we cherish that which God upholds, then it makes little difference what others think. We are on God's side! That is the secret of courage.

In France even before the Reformation, there was a wide circulation of God's word. At the very beginning of the Reformation movement there was a translation of the New Testament in 1523. In this case it highlights the very earliest crucial point that the translation of the Bible occurred in France. Life was complex in the 16th century. It needed to be transformed by dedication and trust. Men needed to be sustained when they had taken up

arms in a cause they considered right. Our concern ought to be how much of God can we take in, not how much can we leave out.

We have three options: Self—Others—God. There is no such thing as one ever having no religion. Man must have something to lean against even if it is but a shadow. You and I live in an extraordinary time of liberty. No other generation has so epitomized the first two reliants. Before 1914 that age was reliant on Self. The Huguenots, too, had made unmistakable progress. Man became intoxicated with his remarkable genius. Man had quite convinced himself that he had overcome the obstacles of this world. Poverty was disappearing. Man trusted in himself. Strange—that reliance—that it has never reappeared, especially in the United States. Man's trust in himself was shown to be a folly.

Between the two wars we have that epitome of our trust in others. Think back through the years and you will see how true that was. Man was all too eager to transfer that ability to others. Hitler was one of them and Mussolini another. They recognized that the way to assume leadership of that age was to take the place of God—get the people to transfer their faith. Understanding this psychology, these two men capitalized on this fact. That's the reason these men invented new names for themselves. They wanted to deepen in the minds of others the thought that they were unique.

The second collapse taught man that he is no longer to trust so implicitly in others. Contrary to popular belief when you strip from man one layer after another, you don't get down to God. Man of necessity does not turn to God. When you strip man, man flounders, is bewildered, drifting, drifting back to calamity. Faith must be restored—that faith which motivated the leaders of the Reformation—and which is the principal thing in life. Why is it that men are so unwilling to have that faith? They have it in everything else. The question is not whether to believe or not but in what to believe. All our business is underlaid with faith. Billions of dollars are invested in the business world. Man is impelled by faith to explore further and further, believing he will arrive at greater and greater good. He has no doubt but what he is going to win will be to the betterment of mankind. Heartsick souls are hopeful—looking and looking because they are sure that somewhere the healing remedy will be found. The communist lives by faith. Maybe you will be puzzled, too, at the tremendous loyalty by many communists.

To come to God we must come to believe that He is. When a man lives in that faith he is transfigured. We are all debtors because of the radiance down through the centuries of man's faith when he saw God.

In the early days of the 'Christian Church working people could be seen on Sundays walking cheerfully in the fields singing spiritual songs together. In the terrible later years there was unquenchable eagerness for worshipping God, people going miles and miles to worship God, for the purpose of pouring out their hearts in praise. During, before and after the Camisard War, women, children and old men gathered in homes, barns, open fields or eaves to worship the God of their fathers. No power on earth could keep me from His house on the morrow to thank and praise Him, and to drink deep of strength and comfort for the week ahead. On Sunday morning a man doesn't rely on God if he stays in bed. He thinks "I am probably good enough to help myself without God." If you do rely on God and know how helpless you are without Him, worship is one of the essentials of life.

In my more discouraging moments I believe that we in this century are doing exactly what our fathers undid—we are reprofessionalizing religious witness, leaving it all to the ministers. We pay them a salary to do it for us. I submit that this twists the whole simple scheme of Jesus clean past recognition. "Ye are my witnesses" was spoken not to a band of preachers, but to a band of fisherfolk and publicans who had been with Jesus long enough to catch some of His spirit. When I think of the poor church attendance throughout the country, I can see reason why our strength is being sapped. This is the crowning secularization of life: that we are turning more and more of our life over to the State. Our religion is being lost by neglect.

All this reminds me of the second part of Kipling's *Jungle Book*, which is almost as unknown as the first part is famous. We know about the animals. But the other section speaks of a garden hewn out of the Jungle. It required unceasing watchfulness to keep the garden there. In fancied security they slept. A seed was quietly dropped in during the night and slowly the plants crept across the garden line. Unwatched for a time until the wilderness reclaimed its own.

Our fathers had to fight at the cost of their blood to preserve our liberty. In their noble fight they had both reliance on God and respect for man. Everything else in life today is conspiring

against the sense of values for the individual man. Men confronted by the exasperating problems of these days are very likely to feel helpless and would like to transfer their faith to other men and escape responsibility for decision.

If our generation is going to survive, the foundation must be laid somewhere where the individual has a permanent respect. Not in atheism. Not in power, against which our fathers revolted. It is to be found only in that which our ancestors obtained, freedom—the freedom of the Christian man to be directly under the hand of his God. “The only One Who can make me a free person is the One Who stood me on my feet.”

As I see life today it has a very heavy burden of duty for everyone. The God of our fathers, the God Who brought from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, and His gospel—He alone can give dignity to man; the God Who made man a perpendicular “I” with the head pointing to Him . . . that God is looking for instruments today. They can be humble and inconspicuous, anywhere, but God is looking for them. Will you be His instrument?

PENNSYLVANIA'S RELIGIOUS TRADITION

An Address by DR. SYLVESTER K. STEVENS, *State Historian,*
Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission,
to the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, May 5, 1951

A recent writer on the economic history of Pennsylvania has made the statement: "The most important contribution of Pennsylvania to the nation is not its great resources of coal and iron, nor the product of its fertile soil and teeming industrial life, but the concept and practice of religious liberty." This is a striking statement. It is especially so appearing in a work on the history of the material development of the Commonwealth. Yet I think perhaps it is a thoroughly justifiable one if we take into full account the importance of the principle of religious liberty, or toleration, as applied in early Pennsylvania and as it influenced the growth of the Quaker commonwealth.

One logically may first inquire as to the origin of the tradition of religious toleration in Pennsylvania. It did not originate entirely with Penn and the Quakers. It began with the first Swedish settlers on the Delaware when Queen Christina ordered her Governors to avoid any interference with the reformed religious practices of the few Dutch already there when the Swedes arrived at present Wilmington. But it was William Penn, the Quaker founder, who gave it full expression and meaning. The details connected with Penn's conversion to Quakerism and the ultimate founding of Pennsylvania are so well known they need no retelling. Suffice it to say that out of deep personal experience there arose in Penn's mind a concept of tolerance and religious liberty far broader than that evident in the mind of any other single man of his day. What was more important, perhaps, William Penn was in a position to put his concept into practice in the founding and development of a new land. Believing as he did, in the words of the Charter of Privileges, that, "no People can be truly happy tho' under the greatest Enjoyment of civil liberties, if abridged of the Freedom of their Consciences, as to their religious Profession and Worship . . ." Penn established his province upon a tradition of religious freedom far beyond anything existing anywhere else in the world of that day.

The first law enacted in Pennsylvania under William Penn was a guarantee of religious freedom. It read as follows: "Be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no person, now, or at any

time hereafter, Living, in this Province, who shall confess and acknowledge one Almighty God to be the Creator, Upholder and Ruler of the world, and who professes him, or herself, Obligated in Conscience to Live peaceably and quietly under the civil government, shall in any case be molested or prejudiced for his, or her Conscientious persuasion or practice. Nor shall hee or shee at any time be compelled to frequent or Maintain anie religious worship, place or Ministry whatever Contrary to his, or her mind, but shall freely and fully enjoy his, or her Christian Liberty in that respect, without any Interruption or reflection. And if any person shall abuse or deride any other for his, or her different persuasion and practice in matter of religion, such person shall be looked upon as a Disturber of the peace, and punished accordingly." A stronger declaration for religious freedom could hardly be written. The Great Law established upon a firm foundation the tradition of religious liberty in Pennsylvania.

The importance of the firm establishment of this tradition to the later development of the Quaker Commonwealth can hardly be over-emphasized. It provides the key to the understanding of many phases of Pennsylvania's early history, and set the pattern for certain developments and trends which have come down to the present day. Let us apply the principle to the understanding of just why Pennsylvania grew so rapidly as an English colony and achieved such leadership in colonial affairs prior to Revolution, despite the fact that it was the next to the last of the colonies to be founded.

Pennsylvania grew more rapidly than any other single colony. Despite its late founding, on the eve of the Revolution it ranked third in population and by 1790 was second among the new American states. Burke in his *EUROPEAN SETTLEMENTS IN AMERICA* was called upon to remark in 1761: "In some years, more people have transported themselves to Pennsylvania, than to all the other settlements combined." Immigrants numbered into the thousands in such years as 1729 and 1750. The mere handful of people on the Delaware who greeted William Penn and the *WELCOME* in 1682 had increased to 100,000 by 1740; 200,000 by 1760; and at least 300,000 by 1776. This was a phenomenal record of growth. Not only had population increased, but it expanded rapidly into the interior regions of the province, necessitating the organization of new counties and the founding of new towns. Lancaster County was created in 1729. Lancaster was laid out in 1730, and soon to become the largest, busiest, and most civilized interior town in colonial America. Within a little over

another decade population had spread even west of the Susquehanna. York was laid out in 1741 and the County organized in 1749. By 1776 Philadelphia, planned as a town in the wilderness after the arrival of Penn, was a city of 40,000, the second largest metropolis in the whole British Empire, rival only to London itself in size and importance.

Where did this flood of people come from and why did they come? The understanding of answers to these questions is a key to much of our early Pennsylvania history. There were undoubtedly many reasons why individuals came to Pennsylvania, but there must be one or two broad influences which operated as an over-all catalyst in producing this great outpouring of European emigration directed toward the peopling of Pennsylvania. It is my humble opinion that the greatest catalyst of all was the desire for religious freedom which dominated the minds of thousands of Europeans of the 18th century, and which found expression in the broad terms of religious liberty offered by William Penn in Pennsylvania. Thus the distressed and the oppressed of Europe came to Pennsylvania as a haven of refuge from the religious intolerance and persecution which plagued all of Old World in varying degree. Fortunately, they found here also an abundance of economic opportunity and a chance for a better living. But the mainspring behind the early rapidity with which Pennsylvania was peopled by Quakers, German sectarians, and Scotch-Irish, and people of every race asked was the search for liberty of conscience provided and guaranteed by the Great Law of Pennsylvania and every succeeding charter.

Pennsylvania's tradition of religious liberty made it the first great melting pot in America. To its shores came a diversity of races and cultures without parallel in the civilized world. This in itself had wide influences upon the nature of the Pennsylvania's history. With diverse races and cultures came diverse talents and abilities to develop the economic resources of the commonwealth for all time to come. With it went also an equal diversity of talents and abilities reflected in the cultural and scientific development of early Pennsylvania, making it the Athens of colonial America. Along with all of this came a certain spirit of liberty and independence evidenced in continued expansion of political democracy as reflected in perfecting the institutions of representative government. Thus it was that Penn's Charter of Privileges of 1701 and the first state Constitution of 1776 represented the most advanced thought of the time in perfecting government, "of the people, for the people, by the people."

Diverse peoples and cultures helped make colonial Pennsylvania a ferment of new ideas in all fields of thought and activity. When one begins to list the Pennsylvania "firsts" in early America the most striking thing is not so much the number as their variety. Hardly any field can be found without some evidence of original thought and leadership, whether it be literature, religion, or science. Surely this situation is not to be explained in terms of the geography of the province, the purity of the air, or the goodness of the land. It can be traced only to one major factor—the combined effort and ideas of people of many races and cultures with a smattering of the wisdom of the ages back of them. And these people were those of independent mold who had been doing enough to leave an Old World in search of freedom and liberty in a New World where the precious rights of individuals likely were available to all.

So much for the significance of the Religious tradition in terms of its great over-all influences upon the commonwealth. Let us now turn to some analysis of the tradition in terms of the religious faiths themselves and the people behind them.

Dominant in the first half century of the colonial era were the Quakers with their simple, humble, sincere faith. The early Quakers had much to do with shaping what might be termed the "character" of Pennsylvania. Quakerism was broadly humanitarian and this humanitarian impulse it was which led Penn to conceive of Pennsylvania not merely as a refuge for Quakers but for those of all faiths who sought freedom from persecution. To me this is the most significant fact about early Pennsylvania in terms of its founding. Not that it was founded for Quakers—but for ALL people. That was not true of Puritan New England. Quaker humanitarianism gave early Pennsylvania an enlightened Indian policy which had more than a little to do with making possible the rapid expansion of the frontier into the interior and west of the Susquehanna—finally west of the Alleghenies. Quaker humanitarian instincts also made Pennsylvania a leader in thinking about problems related to the care of the poor and the unfortunate. It helped make Pennsylvania a leader in improving prison conditions. It made for an early concern for education of women and establishing the more modern concept of all education as a training for practical living rather than a study in purely classical languages and literatures.

Quakers were thrifty and they were shrewd business men. Their careful management of business, in terms of the commercial and industrial life of the day, was the foundation for the rise of

Pennsylvania as the center of colonial commercial and financial strength and influence long before the Revolution. Frugality of this type, combined with exceeding good management, is still quite a dominant characteristic of the business life of this commonwealth—especially as it centers in and about Philadelphia. There is a certain conservative stability evident in the entire history of business in Pennsylvania which appears at least to reflect much of the Quaker heritage.

The Quakers were an exceedingly practical and utilitarian people in life and outlook. The Quaker emphasis upon methodical activity and achievement is believed to have had some influence upon the early interest in science and inventive progress which became so strongly evident in colonial Pennsylvania long before the Revolution. It was James Logan, the great Quaker leader in the early Assembly, who built the finest scientific library in colonial America. More than that, he was a patron of more than one struggling young Pennsylvanian with an interest in science and invention. Logan likewise wrote extensively on varied scientific subjects and his articles and books were published not only in America but abroad. Upon his death, his great library was bequeathed to the city of Philadelphia to become the famous Loganian Library of science and the classics. Five of the original nine founders of the great American Philosophical Society in 1743, the first learned society in America, were Quakers. It seems we have a right to feel that there was something in Quakerism which contributed definitely to an interest in scientific thought and progress and help forge Pennsylvania leadership in the field.

If the first half century was the Quaker era in Pennsylvania, the second was that of the Pennsylvania Germans and the Scotch-Irish. The vanguard of the Pennsylvania German migration arrived soon after Penn and was made up mainly of the sectarian groups—Mennonites, Moravians, Schwenkfelders and German Baptists Brethren. The later German migration was made up of the "Church" Germans, the Lutheran and Reformed faiths. The Germans came to Pennsylvania in search of freedom in such numbers that by 1752 they numbered nearly one-half the colonial population. The Pennsylvania Germans likewise made their contributions to the life and culture of Pennsylvania. A great majority were farmers. They settled on the rich limestone soils of central Pennsylvania and made the earth blossom with productivity to a point where Pennsylvania soon became the leading agricultural colony in terms of foodstuffs. From the Moravians came great missionary enterprises among the Indians of interior North America

and a distinctive advancement in education and music. The mechanical genius of these people gave America such priceless contributions to its early development as the Pennsylvania rifle and the Conestoga Wagon. The richness of the folk arts of these sturdy, rural Pennsylvania German people are just now securing proper recognition as contributions to our cultural heritage. In the field of religious life and thought, they provided Pennsylvania with a large element of its population possessed of a strong religious faith. From the original faiths sprung the German Baptists of Ephrata, the United Brethren Church of Otterbein and Boehme and the Evangelical Church of Jacob Albright. The Pennsylvania tradition of liberty was thus extended to include the right to form new denominations.

Coming a little later in the colonial period but also in large numbers were the Scotch-Irish with their dominant Presbyterian faith. The great distinction of the Scotch-Irish traditionally lies in their crusading expansion of the Pennsylvania frontier. Theirs was a hard, vigorous, aggressive faith which suited the daring and initiative necessary to penetrate the wilderness. The Presbyterians likewise were believers in education and contributed no little to the early advance of higher learning in the Quaker commonwealth. So strongly did they entrench themselves in western Pennsylvania that this region is still known somewhat facetiously as the "capital of Presbyterianism in America."

A sprinkling of many other faiths went into the religious pattern that was Pennsylvania's in the colonial era. Philadelphia became a center for two faiths quite different from the original Quaker tradition—Episcopalianism and Roman Catholicism. The Church of England was slow to get root but grew with increasing vigor in the later colonial era and numbered among its adherents the children of William Penn and many other colonial notables. The great Christ's Church is the monument to Episcopalianism in colonial Philadelphia. The Quaker City likewise became the location for a majority of Pennsylvania's Catholics and Pennsylvania had the second largest Catholic population of any colony, exceeded only by Maryland. Catholic endeavor had its missionary side and at Conewago in Adams County is located today the oldest Catholic chapel in continuous use in America. Philadelphia also was the seat for the oldest Methodist Church in America, St. George's, erected in 1769. The great Methodist evangelist, George Whitefield, found his labors in Pennsylvania not unfruitful. There were few Jews in early Pennsylvania but their first congregation was organized in Lancaster in 1776. Limited in numbers, they were influen-

tial in business and finance and Haym Solomon shared with Robert Morris the distinction of "financier of the Revolution."

Such was the Religious Tradition of Pennsylvania—liberty and tolerance extended to all. Small wonder that our Commonwealth today shelters no less than 100 different religious groups. All are still protected by that freedom of conscience which is our heritage as proclaimed to the world on December 5, 1682. Pennsylvania's church membership is in excess of five millions, about one-half the total population. The proud tradition of toleration and religious freedom that is Pennsylvania's heritage makes the churches of our Commonwealth a bulwark in the protection and the furtherance of those traditions in a world today in which they are so often denied.

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

We are gathered today in our annual assembly in very critical times. The very foundations of our present social order seem to be tottering. As we face these world conditions it is of paramount importance that we ourselves should have firm convictions, and amid the storms that are raging, to have an anchor that will hold. It is well to remind ourselves of the faith, hope and courage manifested by our ancestors when bitter persecutions assailed them in their day and generation.

The example of our forebears should inspire us to face the conditions of our time with fresh courage, fortitude and confidence. Unless the heritage which we have received from our fathers can furnish us with the needed stamina for our day there is little, if any, reason for perpetuating their memory. A great passage from scripture comes to our mind.

The writer of the letter to the Hebrews, after calling the roll of the leaders of Israel, men and women who had suffered and died for their faith, significantly states "they without us should not be made perfect." We can frustrate, or fructify, their labors. We can make these of non-effect, or cause them to endure for generations to come.

This, I take it, is the purpose, the motivating urge, of this Society. This justifies our organization and undergirds our efforts. In the bosom of American Society, as well as in other parts of the world, there nestles this little cell which harbors the memory, the faith, the heroism, the exploits of men and women, of whom the world was scarcely worthy. As your presiding officer during this past year it was my privilege to guide and direct the organization, at least so far as its mechanics were concerned. In this I had able assistance. The Vice-President, the Secretary, the Treasurer, the Registrar, the Chairmen of the various committees—all performed their duties in a fine cooperative spirit. We held four meetings of the Executive Committee, when we passed on applications for membership, when we projected the program for our annual assembly, and gathered the material for the publication of a volume of our proceedings, which will be issued within a week or two as Volume 21 in the entire series since the founding of the Society in 1918.

It is with pleasure that we can report 793 active members on our roll, which figure does not include our Junior members of

whom there are 59 enrolled. This Junior roll was established only two years ago, but already several Junior members have been advanced to Senior, or regular membership. In this way the children of Huguenot families are properly integrated into the body of the Society and their future status is confirmed. A number of Life members have also been enrolled.

The death toll during the year, as might be expected, was rather large, 22 of them. The Secretary will read the full necrology, but among them a few names might well be starred—persons who showed more than common interest in the work of the Society . . . "Their bodies are buried in peace, but their names liveth forevermore." The Society is a member of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America and regularly sends representatives to its meetings.

Arrangements have been made for the placing of a suitable plaque, or tablet, in the Memorial Tower when it is completed, at Valley Forge, in honor of the Revolutionary heroes of Huguenot descent, thereby perpetuating their memory for generations to come.

Your President had the honor and pleasure, in behalf of the Society, to participate in the celebration of the Manakin, Virginia, Society which was observed at Valley Forge on October 3, 1950. He conveyed the greetings of this body to this very interesting group of Huguenot ancestry in our neighboring State to the south. We have also been keeping in touch with Societies in adjacent States, and thus have sought to perpetuate our common heritage and promote our mutual interests.

And now my tenure of office comes to its prescribed end. It has been a privilege and a pleasure to serve you for the past two years. You have been more than kind and courteous to me. Your cooperation in all our endeavors is gratefully appreciated. I now throw the mantle of this office upon my worthy successor, wishing him as much joy and satisfaction as I have had, and a fuller and richer measure of success in the work that is now placed into his hands.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER,

President.

AWARDS OF HUGUENOT CROSS

By DR. CHARLES E. SCHAEFFER,

presenting the Reverend Dr. Franklin Clark Fry:

Mr. President:

I have the honor of presenting the Reverend Dr. Franklin Clark Fry for the award of the Huguenot Cross.

Dr. Fry springs from a long line of distinguished ministers in the Lutheran Church in this country. His forebears on coming to America settled at Trappe, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, and became leading citizens in the community. His grandfather, the Reverend Dr. Jacob Fry, was an eminent theologian in his generation. After a long and fruitful pastorate in Trinity Church, Reading, he was called as a Professor in Mt. Airy Theological Seminary in Philadelphia, where he spent the rest of his years.

His father, the Reverend Dr. Franklin F. Fry was likewise a minister in the Lutheran Church. After several successful pastorates in Bethlehem and Buffalo, New York, he became Secretary of the Board of American Missions with headquarters in New York City.

Dr. Franklin Clark Fry followed in the steps of his illustrious grandfather and his distinguished father. Entering the ministry in the Lutheran Church he served with distinction a large congregation in Akron, Ohio. Endowed with high qualities of leadership, with a personality that inspired confidence, yet withal, with a friendly heart, he was called to the Presidency of the United Lutheran Church in America, which position he is now holding, commanding the esteem of his associates and his contemporaries. He has travelled widely in this country and in other lands, and has shown a fine ecumenical spirit in the interests of a united Protestantism. It gives me much pleasure to present him to you for the bestowal upon him of this high honor, in recognition of his outstanding ability and service.

By MR. WALTER S. LUDWIG,

presenting the Reverend Charles E. Schaeffer, D.D., S.T.D.

Mr. Chairman:

I have the honor to present to you the Reverend Charles E. Schaeffer, who comes from Reformed stock whose roots in this country go back into the colonial period, and whose American ancestor was an officer in the Revolutionary war. Following his graduation from Franklin and Marshall College, in 1889, he attended the Theological Seminary at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and was ordained in 1892. After serving pastorates in Lehigh County, Norristown and Reading, he became the General Secretary of the Board of Home Missions of the Reformed Church in which office he served with distinction for thirty-three years, and now holds the title of Secretary Emeritus. At the close of the first World War he raised the funds to erect the Memorial Church at Chateau Thierry, France, and dedicated the same in 1924.

His able service to his Church in various capacities in both denominational and interdenominational activities is attested by the many high offices he has held and by the honorary degrees he has received. For many years he has rendered faithful and valuable service to the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania, at first as Chaplain and, for the past two years, as President.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

The Executive Committee of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania held four luncheon meetings during the past year in which the business of the Society was conducted and the program of the Society discussed and planned. The members will be pleased to know that the Executive Committee is still having the genealogical records of the Society microfilmed and then placed in the Society's vault at the bank.

This committee at its various sessions after much thought and careful consideration approved the placing of a suitable memorial plaque in the Valley Forge Bell Tower as a tribute to the soldiers and sailors of Huguenot descent who served in the Continental forces.

The interest, zeal and dynamic characteristics of the members of the Executive Committee, to a large degree, has been responsible for the fine results achieved by the Society in increasing the active membership of the Society, in continuing to have the Society operate on a sound financial basis, and in presenting the interesting annual meeting in a friendly, informal atmosphere, as well as the publication of this informative year book. As in the past, several members of this committee have actively participated in the work and have assisted in the formation of the National Huguenot Society which has superseded the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America.

THOMAS R. WHITE, JR.,

DEATHS REPORTED MAY 5, 1951

Robert G. Bushong (Organizing Member)	Reading, Pa.
Miss Sarah Cook Clayton	Salem, N. J.
Mrs. Truman H. Clayton	Salem, N. J.
E. W. Clewell	Allentown, Pa.
Miss Beulah Dierolf	Reading, Pa.
Rear Admiral Douglas E. Dismukes	Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. Douglas E. Dismukes	Portsmouth, N. H.
Mrs. W. F. Doyle	Pottsville, Pa.
Mrs. C. W. Duncan	Indiana, Pa.
Dr. John E. Fretz	Easton, Pa.
Mrs. Edward B. Getze	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. William E. Heathecote	St. Petersburg, Fla.
Mrs. John L. Hertz	Lititz, Pa.
Mrs. Frank F. Kolas	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. M. A. Koons	Flushing, N. Y.
Miss Louise Kreischer	New York City, N. Y.
Mrs. Joshua Lessig	Zionsville, Pa.
Mrs. A. H. Lupton	Bridgeton, N. J.
Mrs. William J. MacFarland	Philadelphia, Pa.
Mrs. James R. Parker	West Lawn, Pa.
Ralph K. Quillman	Norristown, Pa.
Mrs. W. A. H. Reider	Reading, Pa.

NEW MEMBERS

The following New Members have been admitted to the Society:

From April 7, 1951, to December 1, 1951, inclusive

- 1731—Mrs. Elmer Parker (Margaret Gordon),
3928 Riddle Street, Pittsburgh 12, Pa.
- 1732—Miss Almetta Pearl Gay..... 273 E. Crawford Ave., Connellsville, Pa.
- 1733—Mrs. Landis Donald Kohr (Elizabeth Jane Macdonald),
4128 Ridgeview Road, Harrisburg, Pa.
- 1734—Mrs. Ralph Edward Wilson (Crazia Macdonald),
R. D. No. 1, Mechanicsburg, Pa.
- 1735—Mr. William Hepler Foster..... 34 Mahanoy Avenue, Mahanoy City, Pa.
- 1736—Mrs. William Schiff (Alice Torrey)... 740 Park Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- 1737—Mr. Charles Payson Blinn, Jr..... 211 Glenn Road, Ardmore, Pa.
- 1738—Mr. C. Maurice Wilson (Life),
4920 Penn Street, Frankford, Philadelphia 24, Pa.
- 1739—Mrs. Frederick L. Eckert (Priscilla Irene Lilley),
24 Taylor Boulevard, Harrisburg, Pa.
- 1740—Mr. Eli R. DeTurk..... Boyertown, R. No. 2, Pa.
- 1741—Mr. Robert Constant Peterson (Life),
1308 S. Vine Street, Denver, Colorado
- 1742—Mrs. Ralph Lionel Cox (Jean White),
301 E. Patterson Avenue, Connellsville, Pa.
- 1743—Mrs. Norman C. Clausonthue (Jane June),
803 N. Elmwood Avenue, Oak Park, Ill.
- 1744—Mrs. Joseph Warren Armstrong (Henrietta Heckerman),
221 East Penn Street, Bedford, Pa.
- 1745—Mrs. Robert Nichols Brown (Bernice Jane Mather),
314 Ogden Avenue, Clearfield, Pa.
- 1746—Mrs. William Russell Hile (Dorothy Louise Hastings),
310 1/2 Market Street, Clearfield, Pa.
- 1747—Mrs. Henry R. Petentil (Lois Helen Pooler),
606 Eighth Street, Clearfield, Pa.
- 1748—Mrs. Harry Cresson Pooler (Lois Mather),
602 Eighth Street, Clearfield, Pa.
- 1749—Mrs. William M. Radcliffe (Helen Macdonald),
201 Broadway, Quantico, Va.
- 1750—Mr. Walter Macgregor Raiguel,
The Kenilworth, Alden Park, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 1751—Mr. Charles A. Finley..... 818 Washington Boulevard, Pittsburgh 6, Pa.
- 1752—Mrs. Pinkrey Varble, 3rd (Rachel McBrayer),
30 Leathers Road, South Fort Mitchell, Covington, Ky.
- 1753—Mrs. George S. Robinson (A. Mildred H. Briggs),
516 Knox Place, Joliet, Ill.
- 1754—Mrs. Austin Lee George (Mary McCartney),
1705 College Avenue, Pittsburgh 32, Pa.
- 1755—Mrs. John H. Bair (Miss Shaffer)..... 625 Spring Street, Latrobe, Pa.
- 1756—Mr. Harold V. Smith (Life), Smith Park, Curwensville, Pa.
- 1757—Lt. Col. William Buchanan Gold, Jr. (Life),
355 Evergreen Avenue, Jenkintown, Pa.
- 1758—Mr. Paul Palmer Craig, 232 N. Filth Street, Reading, Pa.
- 1759—Mr. Vincent Godshall 1012 W. Marshall Street, Norristown, Pa.

- 1760—Mrs. M. L. Roth (Louise Courtright Nugent),
34 Academy Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
- 1761—Mrs. H. Birchard Taylor (Clarice Paterson),
426 Montgomery Avenue, Haverford, Pa.
- 1762—Mr. Lester A. Shull, Jr. 109½ Third Street, Clearfield, Pa.
- 1763—Mrs. S. Horace Gotwalt (Magdalena Hamme),
113 South George Street, York, Pa.
- 1764—Mrs. Stanley K. Walborn (Ruth Whiteman),
69 James Street, Kingston, Pa.
- 1765—Mrs. James Jefferson Rudisill (Mary Bittering Little),
53 West Roseville Road, Lancaster, Pa.
- 1766—Mr. Mearle Washington Smith (Life),
21 River Street, Curwensville, Pa.
- 1767—Mrs. Robert Winslow Hannan (Mattie Hanna),
6640 Ridgeville Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE SIXTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF GERMANY

*(Deutsche Hugenotten Verein)**

Flensburg, November, 1950.

September 30th and October 1st, 1950, have witnessed a touching example of Huguenot solidarity and loyalty in the first post War (II) meeting at Friederichsdorf in The Taunus of the Huguenot Society of Germany, on the occasion of her Sixtieth Anniversary.

Although our wish had been expressed that this affair should be made simple, yet dignified, the host-city had put up in its main thoroughfares a colorful display of federal and provincial flags and banners. Many houses had been decorated with freshly-cut green branches for the Welcome of the Huguenot delegates as the city's guests. Welcoming inscriptions referring to the Jubilaum appeared over the main Portal of the Great Church and at the entrance of the Public School. Our society which enjoys the patronage of the City of Friederichsdorf, has greatly been boosted by the exemplary and sacrificing manner in which the local committee under the Hon. Lord Mayor Klemm, as chairman, has contributed in making our two-days' sojourn, which throughout the years has become a tradition, in this lovely little Taunus city as pleasantly varied as possible. We cordially thank Mayor Klemm for his efforts and cooperation. Since also in Friederichsdorf many Eastern German refugees have found shelter, there is a great housing shortage. In spite of this, all participants to the Conference from elsewhere have found excellent lodgings and hospitality.

In the afternoon of September 30th, Mayor Klemm opened in the Public School Auditorium an extensive Exhibition of Mementoes pertaining to Friederichsdorf's Huguenot past. In comparatively short time the Committee had succeeded in collecting and borrowing from Friederichsdorf families and from museums and archives, a large number of objects, paintings, documents, etc., and in combining these into an interesting entire. Surprising indeed is the manner in which this large number of mementoes is still being treasured in these families and have been handed down from generation to generation. Starting from the curiously painted cradle, there was a series of objects pertaining to the whole life and occupation of the Huguenot Fathers. Besides Communion sets and Baptismal utensils of these Fathers, there were French Bibles, Psalters and Hymn books, table linen, wall tapestries, ancient models and patterns, and many other pieces of art work bearing witness to the artistic ingenuity and craftsmanship of the Huguenots and their descendants; for instance, there were the first bicycle and the first telephone made by Philip Reis, once time teacher in the well-known Garnier Institute at Friederichsdorf. Whereas most of these things were loan-objects, photographs of the most outstanding ones were taken for a Catalogue to be printed giving the names of the owners. Others interested thus will be able to see them in time to come. On both days, this Exhibition drew a large attendance.

On September 30th, on the eve of the main day of the Conference, members, guests and friends met in the sanctuary of the French Reformed Church,

* *Bulletin (No. 6) Communications for the Members of The Huguenot Society of Germany.*

where every seat was taken. A full Choir, by its lovely rendering and program, brought us all in the right mood for the principal meeting of the Conference. Mr. Richard Fouquet since 1945 has painstakingly gathered up the names and addresses of those who were members when the war broke out and brought the survivors together, thus making the resurrection of the Huguenot Society of Germany possible. He extended greetings to all present. He thanked especially the Mayor and Council of Friederichsdorf who had made this event possible by so many and such thorough preparations. Thereafter the Pastor of the French Reformed Church, the Rev. Dr. Wagner, spoke a word of welcome, adding to it a brief historical account of the life of Friederich II, ruling count of Homburg, whose valuable support had promoted the founding of the Friederichsdorf Huguenot Colony.

The next speaker, Mr. Emil C. Privat then spoke to us of the spiritual strength of Calvinism, so strikingly shown by that Huguenot Colony. With keen attention the audience followed him in his vivid picturing of the refugees and how they reached spiritual and material prosperity. This meeting on the eve of the great day of the Jubilaum was closed with song recitals. After this meeting a small group of persons remained for the further discussion of the events of the following day. Mr. Fouquet, among other things, reported on a correspondence of 1700 letters which had come in as answers to his circular urging the re-organization of the Society. To begin with, the Society had already 350 contributing members all over Germany and some abroad or in Switzerland, Denmark, France and the United States of America. Connections had been resumed with Huguenot Societies in England and America.

It will be necessary to draw up new By-Laws and a Committee will be appointed to work this out, which also should consider the By-Laws of Huguenot Societies elsewhere, so as to benefit by them. Mr. Fouquet also rendered a financial account. The necessity for the election of a new Board was discussed, which was set for the next day at the General Membership meeting. At these preliminary discussions, twenty-five members were present.

On October 1st in the forenoon members, guests and friends met for a solemn Thanksgiving in the French Reformed Church. Pastor Overmeyer consecrated the three newly installed Church bells. Thereupon the Rev. Provost Eitel of Woelfersheim held the Festive Oration. After the service in German, one in French followed, lead by Rev. Ungerer, French Army Chaplain in Baden-Baden. His speech was chiefly directed upon a complete re-conciliation and new understanding between the two neighbor-nations (France and Germany). So clearly and simply he expressed himself, yet so convincingly that even those in the audience who had but a slight knowledge of French, could follow him.

At 3 P.M. that same Sunday, the General Membership Meeting of the Huguenot Society of Germany was opened in this Church building with a word of Welcome by the Hon. Mayor Klömm. He wished the Conference God-speed. He also called attention to the remarkable fact that Professor Gruner, who had been also present at the Society's founding, sixty years ago, was there among us. Prof. Gruner is the Friederichsdorf city historian, and an outstanding genealogical and historical authority on Friederichsdorf families. Thereupon Mr. Fouquet took the Chair and invited the Rev. Nordmann to deliver the main address, the subject of which was: "The Huguenots of Germany". (No synopsis or quotations from this address are given in this

report). The text of the address by the Rev. Nordman, licensed pastor at Offenbach, will be published in the *German Huguenot*, the Society's periodical, for the benefit of members who could not be present.

The business part of the session was then opened by the Hon. Arnoul, Governor at Darmstadt. He proposed that henceforth the Society should operate on a broader basis, and that the member number of the Board should be brought from ten up to fourteen. As members of the Executive Board, he proposed the following persons:

1. For President: Mr. Emil C. Privat, of Friederichsdorf in Taunus.
2. For Acting President: Mr. Richard Fouquet, of Flensburg.
3. For Vice-President: Dr. Richard Soudard, of Neu-Jsenburg.
4. For Corresponding Secretary: Mr. E. Rolf Pelissier, of Frankfort o/M.

Besides, he proposed that there should be substitute Board Members. The name list of these as yet not complete, but to be completed during the office term of the new Board Members.

These proposed new Board Members were thereupon duly and unanimously elected. Friederichsdorf, for the time being, was indicated as the Society's official domicile.

Mr. Fouquet then reported on his personal activities up till that time on behalf of the Society's re-organization, and the difficulties he had encountered in placing himself in contact with the members of pre-war days. The news that came in after the first circulars had been sent out had been discouraging. The War and early post-war period had taken a heavy toll among the members. A special thought was given to those of our fellow-members who now live in Russian-occupied Germany, and who therefore could not be with us. Of the deceased members of special merit and activity during their lives, be it as Board members or as contributors to our periodical, *The German Huguenot*, we will only mention here:

1. Baron Dufour de Ference, of Berlin, the last previous President;
2. The Hon. Minister, His Exc. Dr. Ahrendts, of Berlin;
3. The Rev. Maresth, of Berlin;
4. Dr. of Pharmacy, Andre Le Comte, of Berlin;
5. Rev. Conard of Stettin;
6. Dr. (M.D.) Crampe, Chief Physician of Homburg;
7. The Hon. Judge Duvinage, of Stargard;
8. The Rev. Dr. Rambaud, of Homburg;
9. Chief of Police Bardna, of Bad-Ems.

As a token of respect for the memory of these loyal fellow-members, as their names were mentioned, all those present arose from their seats.

Then the account submitted by Mr. Fouquet was recognized and accredited.

Space forbids the printing here of the long name list of those present at the session. The guests of honor whose presence has added to the official nature of our re-founding, we greeted and thanked for this privilege. They were:

1. Mr. de Marolle, French Observer for Hussia and High Commissioner of the French Republic in Germany;
2. Mr. Hilpert, his adjunct;
3. Mr. Schmittlein, (French) Director General of Cultural Affairs (in Germany);
4. Mr. Descamps, French Consul-General at Frankfort o/M;
5. Governor Noelle of Wiesbaden;
6. Governor Arnoul, of Darmstadt;
7. Dr. Vogtlaender, representing Dr. Stein, Minister of Culture of Hussia;
8. Councilman, Dr. Eberlein of Bad-Homburg;
9. Presiding Mayor Horn of Bad-Homburg;
10. Rev. Dr. Marhold, of Frankfort o/M, representing the Evangelical Christian Union (of Germany);
11. Mr. Desoir, representing the Waldensian Congregation of Dornholzhausen;
12. Mr. Cezanne, representing the Waldensian Congregation of Waldorf;
13. Mr. Arabin, representing the Waldensian Congregation of Daubhausen;
14. Mr. Maxwell, of the Economic Board of Refugee Welfare, and further representatives of congregations which are members of the Huguenot Society of Germany.

The membership present for the greater part came from: Bernbach, Buschhuetten, Borken, Daubhausen, Dornholzhausen, Darmstadt, Ehringshausen, Frankfort o/M, Friederichsdorf in Taunus, Duesseldorf, Giessen, Hanau, Bad-Hersfeld, Holzminden, Homburg v.d.H., Hueffenhaft, Koepfern, Kessel, Marburg/L., Mainz, Neu-Jsenburg, Ludweiler, Cologne, Offenbach, Stuttgart, Sterhausen, Tuebingen, Waldorf, Woelfersheim, Worms, Wuppertal-Barmen, etc.

A number of members, who live in other localities and were unable to be present, sent cordial greetings and good wishes for the success of the Conference. They were:

1. The Consistory (Presbyterium) of the German Reformed Congregation of Frankfort o/M;
2. The Consistory (Presbyterium) of the French Ref. Church of Frankfort O/M;
3. The Consistory (Presbyterium) of the Congregation of Daubhausen-Greifenthal;
4. The Federation of Musea in Kurhussia and Waldeck, at Kessel;
5. The Waldensian Congregation of Dornholzhausen;
6. Rev. Zeller for the Waldensian Society in Germany;
7. Prof. Dr. Otto Weber, of Gottingen (University);
8. Rev. Dr. (D.D.) Chambon, of Salland-Zuerich;
9. Dr. (M.D.) E. Dopheide, of Bielefeld;
10. Prof. Dr. Koenig, of Forchheim;
11. Mrs. L. Lettenbaur, of Darmstadt;
12. Mrs. Emma Rufl-Weber, of Meiningen;
13. Mr. Gustav Sippli, of Warstade;
14. Mrs. Schmitt Sponagel, of Bad-Libenstein;
15. Mrs. Editha Stoll, of Geithain;
16. Dr. Georg Xandry, of Stuttgart.

Their greetings have greatly pleased us, and we thank them cordially.

Whereas there was no further business on the agenda, and none of those present demanded the floor, the First President, Mr. Emil C. Privat adjourned this our first post-war Conference, sincerely thanking all participants; expressing further the wish that the membership meeting, which in every respect has been successful will leave pleasant recollections with all.
Friederichsdorf in Taunus

October 1st, 1950.

(Signed): EMIL C. PRIVAT, *First President*

RICHARD FOUQUET, *Second and Acting President*

DR. RICHARD SOUARD, *Vice-President*

E. R. PELISSIER, *Corresponding Secretary.*

Although in 1945 the Huguenot Society of Germany had been considered to be defunct for good, the astonishing fact had to be stated that, thanks to its vitality and will to live, the Society was still strong enough to call a meeting for the commemoration of its Sixtieth Birthday. Some conditions of the first years of its existence are comparable with those when we held our two-day conference at Friederichsdorf on September 30th and October 1st, 1950, and equally significant. Time and again Friederichsdorf has played an important part in the Society's life. Indeed it was no mere accident that in 1890 just this small town in the neighborhood of a good many other old Huguenot settlements had been chosen by the Society's founder, Henri Tollin, and not some large city, where likewise important Huguenot Communities existed. This small town of all has the longest adhered to its Huguenot tradition, and longer than any other preserved its Huguenot character.

Here, also, longer than in other Huguenot settlements in Germany, the Colony stuck to the language of the French Fathers, and longest kept up their customs. After World War I, again Friederichsdorf was destined to be the place of the Society's re-birth. And now, after World War II, anew this town was chosen as a safe haven and center of the Society's new life to come. To be sure, the efforts made to this end were not few. The preparations for the important and decisive forthcoming conference in detail had been shared by many. Of how much significance the renewed activity and program of the Society were deemed to be, was clearly shown by the fact that the Press, newspapers and periodicals, not only had beforehand announced and called attention to the event, but also had rendered an extensive historical report on it afterward.

Before us are clippings from the Kessel Sunday papers (several announcements), the *Frankfort News Press*, (that daily paper had sent its special reporter to the Conference), the *Taunus Messenger*, the Homburg newspaper, the *Goslar Tidings*, *The News of Wetzlar*, the French press, the *Frankfort Review*, the *Reformed Church News*, the periodical, *The Way and the Truth*, and the *Evangelical Church Bulletin* of Hesse, Hessen-Nassau and Frankfort o/M.

The Stuttgart Radio had invited each of the above named new Board members to speak a few words on the air on Sunday, October 1st, relating the Sixtieth Anniversary of the Huguenot Society of Germany. Later, on

October 16th, Prof. Dr. Otto Weber of Goettingen University spoke more at length over Radio NWDR, Cologne, on the subject, "The Huguenots of Germany and German-French Relations."

And so our "Huguenot Society of Germany" once more rests upon a firmly established basis. Now, in accordance with the wish of all members, the time has come for a broadening of this basis. Under the leadership of an active Board and a carefully chosen Council, we may be confident of success.

This Conference has given a new boost to our membership, noticeable in the joining of many new members.

A new period has opened for our Society. May it be one of fruitful and manifold activity.

"Fredericia Huguenots". The Reformed Congregation of Fredericia in Denmark has started this new periodical, editor the Pastor H. A. Ailland, for the members of the Church. Two issues so far (Oct. 1950) have appeared. The periodical contains historical and genealogical material on Fredericia and families there, up to date. To Fredericia came many families from the Ucker Mark (near Berlin), and formed the nucleus of this congregation. The Genealogical Tables contain names of many Huguenot families well known in Germany. We wish this periodical a lasting success and many subscribers.

"HUGUENOT LIFE"

(Pictures drawn from the *Friederichsdorf Chronicle*)

BY EMIL C. PRIVAT

For some time we have announced the publication of this book among our members. With satisfaction we saw the first copies of the book at this Conference in Friederichsdorf. It is a handsome volume, of 142 pages, with 16 art picture illustrations and 2 facsimiles. From the contents we quote:

"The Situation after 1685"; The Person of Frederick II (ruling Count of Homburg, promotor of the Friederichsdorf Huguenot Colony); "The Founding and Life in the Settlement"; Spiritual Forces; "Dillinger Twice"; Friederichsdorf "French"; Three Outstanding "Figures": Edouard Desor, Philipp Reis, Madam (Hensel) Blanc; "Garnier as Educator" (founder of the Garnier Institute at Friederichsdorf); "The Privileges" (i.e., the concessions granted to the settlers); "Buisenits and Onions"; "The Surviving Tradition".

After the great and many losses inflicted by the War also upon our Huguenot published and unpublished documentary sources, this work is very welcome. Mr. Privat sketches vividly several pictures of the past in his home town. But the work is not merely of local interest; for Friederichsdorf furnishes us Huguenot descendants an outstanding example, and we appreciate this fully. Not only the community-life as a whole, with all its crafts and industries is given, but also individuals in Friederichsdorf are portrayed. This,

however, is not done in the conventional manner, but the author's method brings his subjects so to say to life.

We therefore thank Mr. Privat very much for what he gives us, and we wish his book a wide circulation. To anyone in our circles who wishes to give to relatives, friends and acquaintances a fine Christmas present, we recommend this book, which will gladden them.

The book may be obtained through "The Bookshop of The Huguenot Society of Germany". Price: 8.50 German Mark, plus 0.60 G.M. postage (Friedrichsdorf in Taunus, Germany).

Of our *Huguenot Cross*, executed in Silver and Enamel, still a few specimens are available at the price of 10 G. Marks. Also a few of the *Huguenot Stickpins* may still be had at 7.50 German Marks apiece. These crosses make an excellent Christmas present. But one has to order right away.

NOTE: Our member, Dr. W. deVrient, M.D., of Berlin-Lichterfelde-West, Potsdamer Str. 35, requests us to enclose with this Bulletin (No. 6) to our members his circular, "Course in Healthful Living". The course aids the cause of public health. No costs. Literature upon request.

Note to the Members: Arrears in Contributions for 1950.

A few members have not yet paid their annual dues for 1950. (Minimum 6.00 German Marks). For their convenience we enclose a pay-blank. Prompt attention is requested.

Our Huguenot Society sends greetings to all the members and our friends!

RICHARD FOUQUET, born October 1880, Acting Member of the Board of the Huguenot Society of Germany, (24b) Flensburg, Friesische Street 76, (Germany); Money Order Account Number: Hamburg (Germany) No. 109-303.

Translated from German by: LOUIS P. DEBOER, born December 21, 1881, September 1951, Los Angeles, Calif., U.S.A.

JUNIOR MEMBERS

Children and grandchildren of active members of the Society, under the age of eighteen years, may be enrolled as junior members of the Society without charge. When the junior member reaches the age of eighteen years he, upon approval by the Executive Committee, becomes a regular member of the Society, subject to the payment of the regular dues, but is not required to pay the usual initiation fee. Junior members also may be enrolled as life members of the Society upon payment of the life membership fee of thirty dollars (\$30.00). Correspondence relating to junior membership should be addressed to the chairman of the junior membership committee, Miss Emma K. Edler, Belgravia Hotel, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Since the establishment of this program in 1947 the following junior members have been enrolled:

1. John Yost Stoudt
2. Craig Wright Muckle, Jr.
3. Christine Murdoch Muckle
4. Nancy Barbara Ludwig†
5. Leanne M. Snyder
6. Mary Ellen Snyder
7. Paul Palmer Craig*†
8. Maria Hamilton Craig
9. Daniel Feger Ancona, 3rd
10. William Jones Ancona
11. Helen Louise Vincent
12. Caryl Rickard Vincent
13. William Harradon Vincent
14. Laetitia Anne Worley
15. Margaret Rose Mullison
16. Mary Louise Mullison
17. Miles Kachline Dechant
18. Sally Lee Miller
19. Stuart Mershon Craig
20. Anna Hancock Dennis
21. Charles Hay Hemminger, III*†
22. Keith Royal Condit
23. Christopher Dana Condit
24. Geoffrey Dodd Condit
25. Walter Lloyd Condit
26. Cecelia Anne Condit
27. Barbara Anne Cloud
28. Diane Cloud
29. Susan Adams Hires
30. Charles Edgar Hires, Jr.
31. John Bacon Hires
32. Jacqueline Hires Groff
33. John Alexander Diehl

34. Henry Craig Robbins
35. Sarah Franklin Robbins
36. Thomas Nelson Robbins
37. Sara Virginia Swope*
38. Carol Ann Swope*
39. Ruth Stetson Kershner*
40. Robert Stoolman Julian
41. David Hopkins Julian
42. Lucy Craig Snyder
43. Horace Roy Perret, Jr.
44. Marion Dibert Suppes Perret
45. George Osborne Ashman
46. Sara Anne Dibert Ashman
47. Thomas Wilbur Ashman
48. Richard Bell Smith*
49. Janeen Clare Smith*
50. Sandra Lynn Glock
51. Lydia Jeanne Etienne
52. Sarah Shrewder*†
53. Susie Annette Shrewder
54. Nancy Jo Griffiths
55. Gretchen Ann Griffiths
56. William Hepler Foster†
57. Robert Porter Rost
58. Linda Rost
59. David McCurdy Rost
60. Constance Ohl Douglas
61. Henry Taylor Owen
62. Margaret Kohler Owen
63. Frederick Howard Hobbs*
64. Julia Ann Hemminger*
65. Sydney Charles McLaughlin*
66. James Alexander Lewis
67. Carleton Glenn Lewis
68. George Campbell Lewis, 3d
69. Catherine Ann Pennington
70. Lee Roberts Pennington, Jr.
71. Marjorie Aimee Therese Etienne
72. Harriet Ann Brown
73. Evelyn Fredericka Hile

* Life Member.

† Now a Senior Member.

THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

RECEIPTS

Balance, January 1, 1950.....	\$3,851.26
Dues and Fees.....	998.70
Interest on Endowment Fund.....	129.52
Sale of Literature.....	3.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,982.48

EXPENDITURES

Twenty Shares Phila. Electric 3.80 pfd. @ 105.00.....	\$2,101.15
President's Expense Account.....	50.00
Registrar's Expense Account.....	67.50
Dues to Federation of Huguenot Societies	15.00
Printing	356.87
Postage	46.87
Purchase of Microfilm Viewer.....	99.50
Donation to Societe de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Francaise.....	25.00
Expenses in re Annual Meeting	65.00
Miscellaneous	25.90
Balance, December 31, 1950.....	2,129.69
	<hr/>
	\$4,982.48

ENDOWMENT FUND

U. S. Government Bonds	\$2,500.00
5 Shares Pa. Power and Light, 4½ Pref.....	565.00
20 Shares Phila. Electric 3.80 Pref.....	2,100.00
	<hr/>
	\$5,165.00

Respectfully submitted

CLARA E. B. REX, *Treasurer*

LETTER FROM THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF GERMANY

Translated and Annotated by MR. LOUIS P. DE BOER

DEUTSCHER HUGENOTTEN VEREIN*

(Huguenot Society of Germany)

Friesische Strasse 76

24c Flensburg, Germany

Flensburg, 11 December, 1951.

Office of the Acting President

To the Hon. Professor Louis Piers de Boer,

"Mountain View Lodge", 2768 Estara Avenue,

Los Angeles 65, California, U. S. A.

Dear Mr. deBoer:

The Huguenot Society of Germany sends you today its most Cordial Congratulations at the occasion of your 70th birthday, expressing the hope and the wish that you may witness that day in the full enjoyment of body and mind.**

At the same time the Society voices its thanks for your many years of lively interest in our great Huguenot Cause. It will be a pleasure and an honor to name you, a member of so many Huguenot Societies, both in the United States of North America and elsewhere, a CORRESPONDING MEMBER of our Society.

The time, it seems, will not be far when all Huguenot Societies finally can unite into one large World Federation. Of this Federation one of the principal tasks will be the founding of brotherly and Christian fellowship relations, and the promoting of Peace, with all its might. Only when we place ourselves as one body under the guidance of Our Lord, Jesus Christ, will that Peace be possible.

In this Spirit, dear, honored Professor, Greetings are sent to you on this, your Day of Honor, by

The Huguenot Society of Germany
per (W. S.): RICHARD FOUQUET,***

Acting President

Footnotes by Mr. de Boer:

*This Society, like "The Huguenot Society of America" in 1885, was founded in 1890, in the wake of the Bicentennial Commemoration (1685-1885) of the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes.

Doomed often through repeated wars and unhealthy social, economic and political conditions, to periods of inactivity and even persecution, the Society nevertheless has survived and in the year of its 60th Anniversary, on October, 1950, has been completely re-organized and entered with its one thousand and more members, another period of Spiritual and historical activity. (See further the Report of the Conference of Sept. 30-Oct. 1, 1950).

**Louis Piers de Boer, LL.B. Leyden, 1905; M.A. Yale, 1910; was born at Makkum, in Friesland, in the Netherlands, on December 21, 1881. He is of ancient Anglo-Frisian stock and in part of Huguenot blood and tradition, brought up in the Belgic-Dutch-Frisian tenets of the Calvinist Reformed Christian Faith, transmitted by an entire and unbroken Protestant ancestry since the beginning of the Church Reformation. His education was financed in Europe out of a family Scholarship, "The Fund of St. Ann at Hidaerd", founded by his ancestor Benedict Idsards Tibbinga and wife Catharine (daughter of Frederick Mensma) in 1479. (The year Columbus visited Iceland, and four years before Luther's birth.). He has been a researcher, teacher and cultural promoter, first in Holland until 1906, then in England from 1906 until 1909, and since 1909 in North America. (See biographical data in: "Hollanders Who Helped Build America", Am. Biogr. Comp., New York, 1942, page 100).

***Richard Fouquet, born in 1878 in Germany, has been active in German Huguenot circles chiefly through his Berlin bookstore for many years. He is the chief re-organizer of the German Huguenot Society and editor of its quarterly: "Der Deutsche Hugenott" ("The German Huguenot").

LIST OF SOME RECENT WORKS RELATING TO
THE HUGUENOTS

Continued from Volume XXII, Page 36

Contributed by W. BLAKE METHENY, ESQ.

- The French Reformed Congregation of Fredericia (Denmark), *Fredericia Huguenots* (translated), edited by the Rev. H. A. Ailland. Two issues had appeared by Oct., 1950. Contains historical and genealogical material on the Huguenot families settled at Fredericia.
- Huguenot Society of Germany (Deutsche Hugenotten Verein), *Der Deutsche Hugenott*, Flensburg, 15th Year (1951), Nos. 1-4, 152 p. This quarterly is a revival, under a new title, of the society's valuable *Geschichtsblatter* (Volumes 1-14, 1890/91-1914; new series, volumes 1-7, 1924-1937) dealing with the Huguenot settlements in Germany. Fairly complete sets of the *Geschichtsblatter* are reported for the following American libraries: Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa.; Library of Congress; New York Public Library; Harvard University Library; Boston Public Library; and Yale University Library.
-, *Bulletin*, Flensburg, Nos. 6 (Nov. 1950)- 9 (Nov. 1951). Bulletin No. 6, containing the account of the reorganization of the Huguenot Society of Germany in 1950 on the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary of its founding, has been translated from the German by Mr. Louis P. de Boer and is printed elsewhere in this volume.
- Huguenot Society of South Carolina, *Transactions*, No. 56 (1951), 66 p. Feature articles include "Activities of Huguenot Groups", genealogy of the Motte family of South Carolina, and "The French Settlement at New Bordeaux" by Nora Marshall Davis, the latter being a particularly able and interesting history of this South Carolina Huguenot settlement with extensive lists of names of the French settlers.
- Huguenot Society of Washington (D. C.), *Year Book* 1951-52, 16 p. Contents include an address by His Excellency G. P. Jooste, Ambassador of the Union of South Africa, on the Huguenots who settled there around the end of the 17th century; a sermon delivered before the Society by the Rev.

George J. Cleaveland; and a list of fifty-five new members with the names of their Huguenot ancestors.

National Huguenot Society, *Bulletin*, No. 9 (Mar. 1951)- No. 11 (Dec. 1951).

Privat, Emil C., *Huguenot Life* (translated), Friederichsdorf in Taunis, Germany, The Bookshop of The Huguenot Society of Germany, 1950, 16 illus., 2 faesim., 142 p. (Price 8.50 German Marks plus postage of about 1 German Mark). Contains sketches of the Huguenot colony in Friederichsdorf.

OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL HUGUENOT SOCIETY

(Formerly the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America)

1951-1953

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Howard W. Satterfield, Esq., 1111 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

First Vice President General

Mrs. Absalom Waller, 2136 Wyoming Avenue, Washington, D. C.

Second Vice-President General

William Blake Metheny, Esq., 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg., Phila. 7, Pa.

Third Vice-President General

Russell J. Bergen, Esq., 800 Winchester Ave., Martinsburg, W. Va.

Chaplain General

Rev. John Joseph Stoudt, Ph.D., 218 Nassau Place, Norristown, Pa.

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Mrs. Malcolm McBride Panton, 603 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.

Corresponding Secretary General

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Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith, 1518 Grand Marais Blvd., Grosse Pointe 30, Michigan.

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H. Rutgers R. Coles, Esq., 122 East 58th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Historian General

Hyre Clyde Brake, Esq., Buckhannon, W. Va.

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Harrison Deyo, Esq., 111 East 60th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Lieut. Col. Craig Wright Muckle, Med-Res., 255 South 17th Street, Philadelphia 3, Pa.

COUNCILLORS GENERAL REPRESENTING
THE HUGUENOT SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIAWilliam Blake Metheny, Esq., *ex officio*.

Lieut. Col. Thomas Roberts White, Jr., 1038 Public Ledger Bldg., Philadelphia 6, Pa.

Mrs. William Stark Tompkins, 116 Hanover Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

MINUTES OF THE MEETINGS OF THE FEDERATION OF
HUGUENOT SOCIETIES IN AMERICA

APRIL 21, 1951

A meeting of the General Council of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America was held at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., April 21, 1951 and was called to order at 12 o'clock noon by the President General, Dr. Craig Wright Muckle. The meeting was opened with Prayer and the Pledge of Allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America.

At this time those present were: Craig Wright Muckle, M.D., President General; Miss Maud Burr Morris, First Vice-President General; Mrs. Fred D. Coulson, Secretary General; Mr. Howard W. Satterfield, Treasurer General; Mrs. Frank B. Steele, Honorary President General; Mr. Harrison Deyo, Honorary President General.

REPRESENTATIVES OF MEMBER SOCIETIES

Huguenot Society, Washington, D. C.: Mrs. Absalom Waller, President; Mrs. Elgie G. Purvis, Councillor General; Mrs. Wm. Frederick Pearson, Councillor General; Miss C. Louise Brady, Chairman Hospitality.

Huguenot Society, Michigan: Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith, President and Councillor General.

Huguenot Society New Jersey: Mr. Howard W. Satterfield, President; Mrs. Howard W. Satterfield, Councillor General; Mrs. Rudolph L. Novak, First Vice-President.

Huguenot Society, Ohio: Mr. John C. Pearson, President; Mrs. Howard B. Diefenbach, Councillor General; Mrs. Evelyn True Button, Councillor General.

Huguenot Society, Pennsylvania: Mrs. J. Edgar Hires, Vice-President; Mr. Wm. Blake Metheny, First Vice-President, Councillor General; Mr. Thomas R. White, Jr., Chairman, Nominating Committee, Councillor General; Mr. John Corbus, Chairman Resolutions.

Huguenot Society, West Virginia: Miss Alma Pitts, President; Mr. Russell Bergen, Vice-President; Mrs. Alpheus H. Riddle, Councillor General; Mrs. Louise W. Cunningham, Councillor General.

Huguenot Society North Carolina: Mrs. R. N. Barber.

French Church of Saint Esprit; and Huguenot Memorial Association: Mr. Harrison Deyo.

The Recording Secretary General reported attendance at all meetings and the Minutes of each meeting printed and mailed to all Officers of the Federation.

The Treasurer General reported a balance in the Plainfield Trust Co., Plainfield, N. J., as of April 18, 1951, to be \$637.54.

Report accepted.

Mr. Harrison Deyo moved that the Registration be printed as a part of the minutes. Seconded and so voted.

Due to shortness of time Mrs. L. D. Smith moved that the reports of Member Societies be filed with the Sec. Gen. for publication. Seconded and voted.

Dr. Muckle asked for an informal report of the Nominating Committee and this was given in part by Mr. Thomas R. White, of Pennsylvania, a complete report to be presented at the afternoon meeting of the Fifteenth Congress.

The General Council adjourned at 12:45 P.M.

RECEPTION — LUNCHEON

The members of the Washington, D. C., Huguenot Society with Mrs. Absalom Waller, Chairman of arrangements were hostesses for an informal reception preceding the luncheon when Officers General, Delegates, Members and Guests exchanged greetings.

The luncheon was held in the West Ball Room and around 120 members and guests were seated. Special guests seated at the Speakers' table and representing National Societies were introduced by Dr. Muckle, President General of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America:

Mrs. Wm. Fredrick Pearson, National Society of the Barons of Runnemede.

Mrs. Jerome Powers, National Society Daughters of American Colonists.

Mrs. Howard W. Satterfield, National Society Mayflower Descendants.

Mrs. Fred D. Coulson, National Society Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Dr. N. A. C. Slotemaker de Bruine, Netherlands, Councillor for Cultural Affairs, was the Speaker, and his message was much enjoyed by all. There is a common bond of friendship for Princess Wilhelmina, Former Queen of the Netherlands, is Honorary President, Huguenot Society, Washington, D. C.

After a brief recess, Dr. Muckle called the Fifteenth Congress to order for business.

The Committee on Nominations with Mr. Thomas R. White, Jr., Chairman, presented the slate of new Officers General for Election. Canon George J. Cleaveland, declined to continue as Chaplain General, and nominated Rev. John Joseph Stoudt as his successor. There being no further nominations, Dr. Muckle declared the nominations closed and the following Officers General were elected:

President General, Mr. Howard W. Satterfield, 1111 Park Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

First Vice-President General, Mrs. Absalom Waller, 2136 Wyoming Ave., Washington, D. C.

Second Vice-President General, Mr. Wm. Blake Metheny, 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Third Vice-President General, Mr. Russell J. Bergen, 800 Winchester Ave., Martinsburg, W. Va.

Chaplain General, Rev. John Joseph Stoudt, Wilmington, Dela.

Secretary General, Mrs. Enoch G. Johnson, 5420 Alta Vista Rd., Bethesda, Maryland.

Treasurer General, Mr. John C. Pearson, 1574 East 108th Street, Cleveland 6, Ohio.

Registrar General, Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith, 1518 Grand Marais Blvd., Grosse Pointe 30, Mich.

Genealogist General, Mr. H. Rutgers R. Coles, 122 East 58th Street, New York 22, N. Y.

Historian General, Mr. H. Hyre Clyde Brake, Buckhannon, W. Va.

Mr. Wm. Blake Metheny reported on the tentative organization of a Huguenot Society for Mississippi.

The following resolutions were presented by Rev. J. J. Stoudt, seconded and voted:

(a) "In view of the approaching anniversaries of the Huguenot movement in France I move that the Federation of Huguenot Societies begin to lay long range plans to celebrate events on a large scale. The next 20 years will see the four-hundredth anniversary of most of the events important in Huguenot History, and the continuous celebration of these events as they occur, culminating in 1972 with the Anniversary of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew, should provide an excellent means for promoting Huguenot ideals on the national scale. I suggest that these events be planned under a joint committee of all the Societies."

(b) "The Federation of Huguenot Societies in America wishes to take this opportunity to thank Mrs. Absalom Waller and the members of her Committee, and the Management of the Hotel Shoreham for the gracious and considerate hospitality shown us in arranging for the Fifteenth Annual Congress of the Federation."

The President General, Dr. Muckle presented the new proposed amendment of the Constitution, By-Laws and Regulations of the Federation of Huguenot Societies in America, approved by the General Council in Washington, D. C., on January 27, 1951, for recommendation to the Fifteenth Congress, April 21, 1951.

Each Article of the Constitution was discussed at length and revised. At 4:30 P. M. it was decided that the consideration of the By-Laws would have to be deferred to a later meeting of the General Council, possibly in October.

Mr. Howard W. Satterfield moved: "Now therefore be it resolved that said revised Constitution approved by this Fifteenth Congress, pending satisfactory revision of the By-Laws, be adopted." This was seconded and so voted.

(The amended Constitution is to be sent to all Member Societies.)

By unanimous consent, the Congress gave Mr. Metheny a rising vote of thanks for the time and effort he gave to the adopted Constitution.

Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith moved the election of Dr. Muckle for Honorary President General. This was unanimously voted with the thanks and appreciation of the Congress for the splendid service given by Dr. Muckle as President General of the Federation.

The newly elected President General, Mr. Howard W. Satterfield, was presented, and with a few timely remarks he declared the Congress adjourned at 5 P.M.

(Signed) MRS. FRED D. COULSON, *Secretary General*.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE
NATIONAL HUGUENOT SOCIETY
WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB

Washington, D. C.,

October 27, 1951

DIGEST OF THE MINUTES

The meeting was opened with the President General presiding, and with 14 members present: Howard W. Satterfield, President General; Mrs. Absalom Waller, First Vice-President General; W. Blake Metheny, Second Vice-President General; Russell J. Bergen, Third Vice-President General; Mrs. Enoch G. Johnson, Secretary General; John C. Pearson, Treasurer General; Mrs. Lloyd De Witt Smith, Registrar General; Hyre C. Brake, Historian General; Mrs. Frank B. Steele, Honorary President General; Harrison Deyo, Honorary President General; Mrs. E. G. Purvis, Councillor General, Washington, D. C. Society; Mrs. Howard W. Satterfield, Councillor General, New Jersey Society; Mrs. J. W. Thornton, Councillor General, North Carolina Society; Mrs. George W. Knott, Councillor General, North Carolina Society.

Statement submitted by the Treasurer General showed a balance of \$377.14 on hand as of October 25, 1951.

Report of the Registrar General included a suggestion that all resignations and deaths of members be reported to her. Also that all members should have their Ancestry verified.

The Secretary General reported usual notices sent and all correspondence handled.

After a discussion regarding the Constitution now providing for two Secretaries General and Mrs. Johnson having a preference for the office of Corresponding Secretary General, motion was carried that the office of Recording Secretary General be filled. The General Council then agreed to recommend to the Special Meeting that Mrs. Malcom McBride Panton, of the New Jersey Society, be nominated and elected to the office of Recording Secretary General.

After discussion it was decided to hold the next Congress at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D. C., on April 19, 1952.

SPECIAL MEETING,
THE NATIONAL HUGUENOT SOCIETY

WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY CLUB

Washington, D. C.,

October 27, 1951

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE MINUTES

The meeting opened with the President General presiding.

As the principal business for which the meeting was called was to consider the adoption of revised By-Laws, other business was deferred temporarily.

Each Article and Section of the proposed Revised By-Laws was considered separately and adopted with some changes.

The complete By-Laws will be printed in the next BULLETIN.

On Motion, the fee for the Bond for the Treasurer General is to be paid from the funds of the National Society.

Report from the Treasurer General, showing a balance on October 25, 1951, of \$377.14, was received and filed.

Report from the Registrar General was received and filed.

Resolution, reading as follows, was adopted and copy ordered sent to the President of the United States, and a copy to the Associated Press:

"We protest the action of President Truman in appointing an Ambassador to Vatican City as being a violation of the principle of separation of Church and State."

A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to Member Societies, also.

The action recommended to the Special Meeting by the General Council was carried out, and Mrs. Malcom McBride Panton, of the New Jersey Society, was elected Recording Secretary General, to serve the term ending during the Congress in April, 1953. Mrs. Enoch George Johnson was confirmed as Corresponding Secretary General for the remainder of her term, ending also during the Congress in April, 1953.

Thirty-two Officers and Delegates were present and nine Societies represented.

Names of those present, in addition to the list included in the minutes of the General Council, are: Washington, D. C. Society—Samuel Herrick, Miss Maud B. Morris, Dr. Edith DeVille Coale, Miss C. Louise Brady, Mrs. Pearle M. Gray, Mrs. Catherine B. McCarter, Miss Emma Van der Kooy, Mrs. Andrew J. Sanford, Mrs. Anna B. Koons, Mrs. Altha F. Coons, Mrs. Virginia A. Nelson, Mrs. Griffith L. Johnson, and Mrs. Louise W. Cranshaw. New Jersey Society—Mrs. Malcolm M. Pantou. Pennsylvania Society—Jacob E. Cope, Thomas E. Fry, and John Corbus. West Virginia Society—Mrs. Alpheus H. Riddle.

The following committees have been appointed to carry out provisions in the Constitution and By-Laws.

To recommend design or designs, with sizes, for insignia, and the seal of the Society; also a design for a Huguenot Flag: John C. Pearson, Chairman. Ohio Society; Russell J. Bergen, West Virginia Society, and Mrs. Enoch George Johnson, Washington, D. C., Society.

To recommend form for Application (Lineage Form), Index Card, and Certificate: Mrs. Lloyd De Witt Smith, Chairman, Michigan Society; Mrs. Malcolm McBride Pantou, New Jersey Society, and Col. Thomas Roberts White, Jr., Pennsylvania Society.

Mr. William Blake Metheny was also appointed a Committee of one to progress the formation of New Huguenot Societies for membership.

THE NATIONAL HUGUENOT SOCIETY

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE I

Name

The name of this organization shall be "The National Huguenot Society."

ARTICLE II

Objects

The objects of the Society shall be:

(a) To perpetuate the memory and to promote the principles and virtues of the Huguenots among their descendants; (b) To commemorate publicly at stated times the principal events in the history of the Huguenots; (c) To discover, collect and preserve the still existing documents, relics, and monuments relating to the history of the Huguenots; (d) To gather and maintain a library of books, monographs, pamphlets and manuscripts relating to the Huguenots, and to establish a museum for the preservation of the relics and mementos illustrative of Huguenot life, manners and customs; (e) To cause to be prepared and read before the Society, papers and essays on subjects relating to Huguenot history and genealogy; and, (f) To cause to be prepared and published, books, monographs, pamphlets and other publications relating to Huguenot history and genealogy.

ARTICLE III

Membership

1. The National Huguenot Society, hereinafter referred to as the National Society, shall be composed of Member Societies. Huguenot Societies in the United States, organized and existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible for admission to the National Society as Charter Member Societies thereof, providing that their existing By-Laws are or will be brought into conformity with those of the National Society.

2. Organizations and institutions whose purposes and aims are definitely kindred to those set forth in Article II may be admitted to associate memberships as Associate Member Organizations, in a corporate capacity.

3. The National Society shall have the power at any meeting to admit Member Societies and Associate Member Organizations thereto, and to entertain and determine all questions affecting the qualifications for membership in or the welfare of any Member Society as may be presented by such Member Society for consideration.

ARTICLE IV

Eligibility

Any person above the age of eighteen years, of the Protestant faith, of good character, and a lineal descendant in the male or female line of a Huguenot who emigrated from France to America, or found refuge in some other country, prior to the promulgation of the Edict of Toleration on November 28, 1787, shall be eligible to active membership in the Society.

ARTICLE V

Officers

1. Biennially, at the regular Congress, a President-General, Three Vice-Presidents-General, a Chaplain-General, Recording Secretary-General, Corresponding Secretary-General, Treasurer-General, Registrar-General, Historian-General, and Genealogist-General, shall be chosen by a majority of the votes present, to serve until the second ensuing regular Congress, or until their successors are duly chosen. No President-General shall serve two consecutive terms.

2. Prior to the biennial Congress of the National Society each Member Society and Associate Member Organization shall designate one representative to serve on the Nominating Committee, or in default thereof, the delegation of each Member Society or Associate Member Organization attending the biennial Congress shall choose one representative to serve on the Nominating Committee. The Nominating Committee thus chosen shall prepare a ticket of candidates for the several offices of the National Society for election by the biennial Congress.

ARTICLE VI

Meetings

1. The regular Congress of the National Society shall be held annually and special meetings may be held upon the call of the President-General or upon the written request of three or more of the Member Societies, and such meetings shall consist of two delegates from each Member Society, and one additional delegate for every fifty (50) members or major portion thereof, and two delegates from each Associate Member Organization; and on all questions arising at meetings of the National Society each delegate there present shall be entitled to one vote.

2. There shall be a General Council which shall be composed of the General Officers, the past Presidents-General, the Presidents of the Member Societies and Associate Member Organizations, two Councillors-General from each Member Society, and one Councillor General from each Associate Member Organization.

ARTICLE VII

Lists of Members and Ancestors

The Secretary of each Member Society shall transmit to the Recording Secretary-General a list of the members thereof, together with the names of,

and pertinent data concerning, those Huguenot ancestors from whom such members derive claim to membership, and thereafter upon the admission of members in each Member Society, the Secretary thereof shall transmit to the Recording Secretary-General information respecting such members similar to that herein required.

ARTICLE VIII

Insignia

1. The National Society shall have an insignia, which shall be a badge of gold suspended from a ribbon by a ring of gold; the badge to be in the form of the Huguenot (Languedoc) Cross; and the ribbon to be white, edged with stripes of French blue and yellow (the gold of the fleur-de-lis).

2. The insignia of the National Society shall be worn by the members on all occasions when they assemble as such for any stated purpose or celebration and may be worn on any occasion of ceremony; it shall be carried conspicuously on the left breast, or suspended from a regulation ribbon or chain around the neck.

3. The undress insignia for gentlemen shall be a rosette made of silk like the insignia ribbon; or a metal lapel button in the upper buttonhole of the left lapel of the coat, of a design to be determined by the National Society.

4. Permits for the purchase of insignia shall be issued by the Registrar-General to members upon their request.

ARTICLE IX

Seal

The seal of the National Society shall be the Huguenot (Languedoc) Cross surrounded by a border bearing the Legend, "The National Huguenot Society" and the date "1572-1951."

ARTICLE X

Amendments

This Constitution may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any regular or special meeting of the National Society at which thirty or more members entitled to vote thereon are present; provided, that such amendment shall have been proposed by a prior regular or special meeting, or, by the General Council; or, by a Member Society; and sixty days' notice of such proposed amendment has been sent by the Recording Secretary-General to the President of each Member Society. Robert's Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary authority for this Society.

BY-LAWS

ARTICLE I

General Council

1. The General Council shall possess, and between meetings of the National Society, to which it shall regularly report its transactions, it may exercise the powers of the National Society; PROVIDED, That without specific authority granted to it at a meeting of the National Society, it shall not undertake to consider any question whose ultimate solution for or against involves consideration of a proposed amendment to the Constitution of the National Society.

2. Members of the General Council from or representing four Member Societies, of whom three are General Officers, shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

3. The term of office of a Councillor General from a Member Society or Associate Member Organization shall commence at one biennial meeting of the National Society and continue until the next biennial meeting, or until his successor is duly chosen by the Member Society concerned.

4. Each Member Society or Associate Member Organization may select its Councillors General in such manner as it may determine.

5. The Presidents of Member Societies and Associate Member Organizations and Councillors General to the General Council whenever they appear at any meeting of the National Society, duly accredited thereto, shall be accorded all privileges thereof as provided by Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution.

6. Meetings of the General Council shall be called by resolution of the National Society or as provided by Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution for special meetings of the National Society, the date and place of meetings at all times to be determined by the President General.

ARTICLE II

Member Societies

1. The Member Societies, at every annual or biennial meeting, shall choose by a majority of the votes present, a President, a Vice-President, a Chaplain, a Secretary, a Treasurer, a Registrar, and such other officers as may by them respectively be deemed necessary, together with a Council or other Executive Body consisting of these officers and such number of other members as may be provided by their respective Constitutions and By-Laws.

2. The Member Societies shall regulate all matters respecting their own affairs, consistent with the general good of the Society; judge the qualifications of their members, or of those proposed for membership, subject, however, to the provisions of these By-Laws, and expel any member who, by

conduct unbecoming a gentleman or a lady, or by an opposition to the interests of the community in general, or to the Society in particular, may render himself or herself unworthy to continue in membership.

3. Each member shall contribute, upon his admission to the Member Society and annually thereafter, such sums as the Constitution and By-Laws of the respective Member Societies may require; but any such Member Societies may provide for the endowment of memberships by the payment of proper sums in capitalization, which sums shall be properly invested as a Permanent Fund, the income only of which shall be expended.

4. Member Societies shall report to the Recording Secretary General immediately after each of the Annual Meetings of their Societies, giving a record of their transactions, information concerning any changes in their officers, deaths of members, and all the activities of their Society, their functions and their action upon the resolutions submitted to them from the National Society.

They shall send all applications from their members for permits for the purchase of insignia to the Registrar General after having verified the fact of membership in good standing and endorsed the application. They shall furnish the Historian General with information upon his request.

5. Member Societies shall report to the Registrar General at stated intervals, but at least once a year immediately after their Annual Meetings, sending him all duplicate copies of approved applications for membership in the Society, together with a card containing an abstract of the contents of each application. These cards of suitable and uniform size for filing, shall be obtained from the Registrar General. They shall preserve and securely keep on file all original applications with the proofs of eligibility attached thereto. These forms may be bound if this is deemed advisable. They shall also keep a card catalog of these applications, which cards shall contain an abstract of the contents of the cards similar to that furnished the Registrar General.

ARTICLE III

Duties of Officers

1. *The President General* shall call and preside at all meetings, or in his absence, shall be represented by the Vice-Presidents General in this order. He shall in every way seek to promote the interests and extend the usefulness of the National Society. He shall represent the National Society at all public functions, or he shall have power to appoint a representative if he so desires.

2. *THE CHAPLAIN GENERAL*, (to be adopted at Congress, 1952).

3. *The Recording Secretary General* shall keep the Minutes of the Meetings of the National Society. He shall publish a report containing an account of the meetings; and also publish such other matter as it may be deemed necessary or advisable to bring before the Member Societies. He shall make a report at the regular meetings upon the state of the Society and the acts of the General Officers.

4. *The Corresponding Secretary General* shall conduct the correspondence of the National Society. He shall see that all officers and committees are notified of their election or appointment and shall call the attention of the Member Societies to all resolutions adopted at the regular meetings which require action by them.

5. *The Treasurer General* shall be responsible for the care of the funds and securities belonging to the National Society, and shall keep an account of the same and render a report thereon at each of the regular meetings of the National Society; and such especial reports as may be called for by the President General.

The funds of the National Society shall be deposited in some bank or trust company satisfactory to the National Society and in the name of "The National Huguenot Society," which account shall be drawn upon by the Treasurer-General or his Assistant, when authorized by the President General or the General Council, for expenditures of the National Society.

6. *The Registrar General* shall keep on file a complete set of all applications for membership in the Society, after they have been acted upon and forwarded to him by the Member Societies through the Registrars. These applications shall be so preserved that when a sufficient number have been received from each Member Society they can be bound in their proper order numerically for each such Society.

He shall also, for his own convenience, and to facilitate access to the data contained in these applications, keep available the cards sent to him by the Registrars of the Member Societies, in their proper alphabetical order for each such Society.

He shall issue to Member Societies at a stipulated price, approved forms of application blank for membership in the Societies.

He shall also have prepared and furnish to the Member Societies at a stipulated price the cards for the preparation of this index. The Member Society Registrars shall send him at regular intervals, and at all times upon his request, these applications and cards covering the new members of their Societies properly filled out.

He shall be the custodian of the certificates of membership, and shall issue them to members of the Society under such proper rules as may be formulated by the National Society, and he shall keep a record of such issues, wherein each certificate may be identified by the number thereof.

He shall keep an account of all funds received for certificates, applications blanks and index cards, shall deposit them with the Treasurer-General, and shall report on same at each Congress of the National Society.

He shall make a report of the transactions of his office at each Congress of the National Society.

The President General and the Registrar General are authorized to appoint a Custodian of Records, who shall be directly responsible to the

Registrar General and shall reside in or near the District of Columbia, or one of the recognized centers of Huguenot settlement in America.

7. *THE GENEALOGIST GENERAL* (To be adopted at Congress in April, 1952).

8. *The Historian-General* shall report at each meeting of the National Society upon the historical work of the various Member Societies. He shall communicate with each Member Society yearly asking for data to aid in the preparation of this report.

9. *The other General Officers* shall perform the duties usually expected from officials holding such positions. The Vice-Presidents General and the Assistant General Officers shall discharge the duties of the President or General Officer to whom they are assistants in case of his absence or death, inability to act, or when especially authorized.

ARTICLE IV

Fees and Dues

1. Each of the Member Societies shall pay annually to the Treasurer General, to defray the expenses of the National Society, ten cents for each active member of such Member Society; provided, however, that in the case of any Member Society having less than one hundred fifty (150) active members, such Member Society shall pay annually to the Treasurer-General of the National Society the sum of fifteen dollars (\$15.00) in lieu of such per capita tax. Each of the Associate Member Organizations shall pay annually to the Treasurer General the sum of ten dollars (\$10.00). All such dues shall be paid on or before the first day of April in each year for the ensuing year in order to secure representation in meetings of the National Society.

2. The total amount of this per capita tax will be determined, except as otherwise provided in the foregoing paragraph, by the number of active members enrolled on January 1st of each year, which number equally determines the representation of Member Societies as fixed by Article VI, Section 1, of the Constitution, at meetings of the National Society in such year.

3. Member Societies and Associate Member Organizations delinquent in the payment to the Treasurer-General of the annual per capita tax or dues shall not be entitled to representation at meetings of the General Council.

4. *An Auditing Committee* shall be appointed before each biennial election of the National Society to review the accounts and certify to their condition. They shall present their report at the Congress of the National Society.

ARTICLE V

Membership Certificates

1. The National Society shall have a certificate of membership of dignified character, which may be obtained from the Registrar general at a stipulated

price upon the request of any of the members of the Member Societies made through their Secretaries.

2. It shall be signed by the President General, the Recording Secretary General and the Registrar of the respective Member Society.

ARTICLE VI

Amendments

1. These By-Laws may be amended by a two-thirds vote at any regular or special meeting of the National Society at which thirty or more members entitled to vote thereon are present, *provided*: That such amendment shall have been proposed by a prior regular or special meeting, or by the General Council, or by a Member Society; and that sixty days' notice of such proposed amendment has been sent by the Recording Secretary General to the President of each Member Society.

2. Roberts Rules of Order shall be the parliamentary authority.

NOTICE

The next Congress of The National Huguenot Society will be held in Washington, D. C., on Saturday, April 19, 1952, at the Shoreham Hotel.

The Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania is entitled to seventeen (17) delegates and a like number of alternate delegates. All members interested in attending the Congress as representatives of the Pennsylvania society are requested to communicate with W. Blake Metheny, Esq., 1518 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa., well in advance of the meeting time.

